

ACADEMIA PRO INTERLINGUA

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# KEY TO INTERLINGUA

OR LATIN WITHOUT INFLECTIONS TO BE USED  
AS AN AUXILIARY LANGUAGE BETWEEN PEOPLES  
OF DIFFERENT MOTHER TONGUES BY MANY  
MEMBERS OF ACADEMIA PRO INTERLINGUA

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# KEY TO INTERLINGUA

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# Key to Interlingua

## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

**T**HE idea of an international language for use in written and oral intercourse between peoples of different mother tongues is not a modern one. By "international auxiliary language" is meant any system of international language intended to assist and not to replace the mother tongue. It was a subject treated by philosophers several hundred years ago notably by Descartes and Leibnitz. Over two hundred systems have been devised in the last 300 years.

Three classes of languages present themselves for consideration with respect to the solution of this problem  
**viz**

- 1 Living or national languages
- 2 Dead languages
- 3 Artificial or synthetic languages

Concerning the first class many think that some one of the national tongues ought to be adopted as an international language. A number of persons in the United States and Great Britain believe that English is destined for this all important rôle, no doubt because of the vast geographical distribution of English speaking countries and on account of the present social, political, and commercial importance of that language. A brief consideration of the facts should easily reveal the fallacy of the proposed adoption of *any* national language for this pur

pose At various times in history some language has had a predominant position in the world or in a large part of it In the West Greek Latin Arabic Italian and French have each held such a preeminent position and now English is predominant Those languages have been displaced from their privileged positions What will be the comparative position of English a century hence in face of the very probable expansion of Russian in Eastern Europe and Western Asia of Spanish in South America of Chinese in the Far East?

It is obvious that if English or any other national language were chosen as an international auxiliary tongue the favoured nation would be given immeasurable advantages over all others commercially socially politically economically and in a multitude of other ways Such a country would be relieved of the necessity of learning any secondary language at all Other countries would be required to learn the selected national language in addition to their mother tongues Neither the United States nor Great Britain would ever consent to give any country such tremendous advantages how can we expect therefore other nations to accept a foreign tongue? The resultant inequalities would be intolerable

The impracticability of the adoption of a living language therefore leads to a consideration of the second class of available systems, viz the so called dead languages and the possible adoption of some one of them like Latin or Greek or Sanscrit They all possess the prime requisite of neutrality Latin has been most often proposed for the role one of its ablest advocates being Prof Roland G Kent of the University of Pennsylvania<sup>1</sup> The chief

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<sup>1</sup> *Latin as the International Auxiliary Language* by Roland G Kent Professor of Comparative Philology University of Pennsylvania published by the American Classical League

objection to these languages however is the great difficulty to learn them and because in their unmodified inflected forms they are too cumbrous and unadapted to meet all modern conditions

The modification or simplification of any one of them would require such changes as to remove it from the class of dead languages into that of artificial or synthetic languages where it would then more properly belong

This leads naturally to the conclusion that no one of the living or dead languages being acceptable the only practical solution of the problem is the adoption of an artificial or invented language which is the conclusion now most generally accepted

#### SYNTHETIC LANGUAGE SOLUTION

The term artificial or invented language signifies any language specially devised to serve as a means of communication between persons of different speech Dr F G Cottrell aptly designates them synthetic languages in contradistinction to ethnic or so called natural languages Such a language may be invented anew or may be based upon borrowed elements which philologists and others estimate to be useful for the purpose Again it may be a modification or simplification of some dead language or finally it may be a modification of an existing natural language

Synthetic languages are classified into three groups first *a priori* i.e systems based on some logical plan having nothing in common with natural languages secondly *a posteriori* i.e systems based mainly on elements derived from natural tongues, and thirdly *mixed* systems or those which partake of the nature of the first two

Strictly *a priori* or philosophical languages have never had any success thus far



## VOLAPUK

It was in 1880 that Johann Martin Schleyer published Volapuk (*Vol* world reduced and altered from English *world* + a connecting vowel of compounds -| *ptik* speech reduced and altered from English *speech* = World speech) a system comprising both original and borrowed elements and therefore belonging to the *mixed* group of artificial languages. It had a complicated but logical grammar which possessed a richness of verbal forms and a vocabulary of root words taken from Latin and other languages including a great many from the English so altered and deformed as to be quite arbitrary in character. The analysis of the name of the language shown above well illustrates this deformity of borrowed root words. There were many other lingual monstrosities but space will not permit discussing them in detail.

Though very crude in comparison with later systems it was the first invented tongue to demonstrate successfully the practicability of a synthetic language. Volapuk attracted a numerous following and crystallized sentiment into effective action for those interested in the international language idea. It reached its apogee in 1889, with about 283 societies and about 25 or more periodicals devoted to its dissemination and then rapidly disappeared amidst a haze of dissension concerning various reforms.

The brief but surprising success of this brave attempt gave greater courage to those who believed in the ultimate establishment of an interlingua. The historical influence of Volapuk has contributed much toward the development of correct principles and this project probably deserves more credit for this reason than the literature of the movement has heretofore accorded it. It showed at least many of the pitfalls to be avoided.

That Volapük collapsed suddenly first demonstrating the strength of the general idea and then the weakness of its own construction was due merely to the fact that it was one of the transitory necessary steps in the evolution of an idea which was to flower later in a form better adapted to its purpose. The need was not then sufficiently critical and the proposed solution was not efficient enough.

### ESPERANTO

Zamenhof a Polish doctor, published in 1887 two years after its invention the language which came to bear the pseudonym of its author. Esperanto meaning

'Someone hoping' therefore a hoper. Esperanto falls within the *a posteriori* group of synthetic languages. Root words taken from many of the natural languages of the West comprised the major portion of its vocabulary. Numerous invented prefixes and suffixes without internationality enabled the formation of a large number of words in a regular manner. The grammar followed those of natural languages more than Volapük but was still unnecessarily complicated.

Progress at the start was slow but in 1898 the French Society for the Propaganda of Esperanto was founded and thereupon Esperanto propaganda received a strong impetus. Beginning in 1905 Esperantists held congresses each year until the World War in 1914, when its zenith was reached at which time more than one hundred periodicals were being published a large part of them in Esperanto alone. In 1920 annual congresses were again resumed.

Esperanto like Volapük was abundantly illustrative of things to be avoided. The ingenious grammatical forms of Esperanto were deeply cherished by the followers of that language. Taken separately each Esperantian in

vention appeared as a clever linguistical device but when the many contrivances were assembled the machinery did not seem to function so well in practice. So many persons thought in the same way that new groups using modifications of Esperanto were formed. Too great demands were made upon the users because these devices were unnecessarily subtle and intricate. Great care had to be taken to observe the many grammatical details established by the rules of Esperanto grammar to avoid the odium of being termed ungrammatical and therefore not using good Esperanto. Grammar seemed to be more of a consideration than the workability of the language.

Another impediment was the special and therefore defective, alphabet with circumflexed letters which made the language unadapted for use in connection with modern communicative appliances.

Several modified forms of Esperanto have been suggested the most important of which is Ido but none proved to be the solution of the problem.

### INTERLINGUA

Among practicable systems Interlingua (Latin and English *inter*, between + Latin *lingua* tongue language = Interlanguage) has achieved the distinction of being a superior language system attracting the favourable comment of many in a position to judge. Interlingua or Latino sine Flexione (Latin without inflections) as it is sometimes designated is a logical scientifically prepared language suitable for the purpose for which such a language is intended. It has taken many years to reach its present stage of development but it is believed that the product is highly worth the effort that has been expended and that it furnishes the best basis yet presented to reach the goal.

To Prof G Peano Professor of Mathematics University of Turin Turin Italy justly belongs a very large part of the credit due those who have worked on the preparation of Interlingua Prof Peano has given much time to the study of the subject of international language systems and it is he who has laid in large measure a permanent scientific foundation for many of those systems by the publication of his *Vocabulario Commune* showing the occurrence of the same root words in all the principal western languages He thus derived more clearly the principle of maximum internationality and helped establish a more accurate basis for the adoption of an exceedingly large number of words in any scientifically constructed synthetic language vocabulary and particularly in the preparation and compilation of the Interlingua vocabulary

One of the things salvaged out of the ruins of Volapuk was its administrative organization then known as Kadem Bevtinetik Volapuka and which became for a time under the name 'Akademı de Lingu Universal a means of holding together those interested in the ultimate establishment of some form of international language In 1908 Prof Peano was elected the President of this Society thus heading the organization now known as the Academia pro Interlingua Under his administration he threw open the doors to all forms of language projects established unification of effort instituted collaboration on different phases of the work to be done, and made the Academia effective as a clearing house for cooperative endeavour throughout the world Especially did the membership devote itself to the accumulation of international philological elements which later were to demonstrate that practically all synthetic languages tend to converge

There are, of course, many existing language projects most of them comparatively unknown except to those

familiar with the movement. New projects will probably be advanced by earnest inventors from time to time but the circle of their endeavours is constantly contracting. This is due to the fact that the most promising synthetic language systems tend to be drawn toward the common centre of maximum internationality. Prof. R. Lorenz observes this tendency to converge when he states <sup>1</sup>

there are about ten artificial languages which have sprung up during and after the period of Volapük and Esperanto and in which the experience of their predecessors has been more or less made use of. A study of these attempts leads to the surprising result that they often differ less than for example the Romance languages. If then one were to choose any one of these languages and direct its systematic development according to the principles which experience and knowledge have shown to be requisite for the construction of an international language one would in each case arrive finally at approximately the same result.

Interlingua under Peano's leadership has reached a practical working stage and it is concluded to be the best adapted of all systems yet devised to serve as the great bridge of international communication. Interlingua has been termed the most *a posteriori* of all *a posteriori* languages or to recast the thought, the most practical of all practical languages.

#### DEFINITIONS AND RULES OF INTERLINGUA

The term *interlingua* generally means any international language, but is used throughout these remarks to denote that particular language which the majority of the members of the 'Academia pro Interlingua' advocate *a modernized international Latin without inflections*.

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<sup>1</sup> *International Language and Science* by Couturat, Jespersen, Lorenz, Ostwald and Pfaunder translated by F. G. Donnan. London: Constable & Company 1910.

The following cardinal rules form the foundation of the language adopted by the Academia

1 Interlingua adopts every word common to English German French Spanish Italian Portuguese Russian and every Anglo Latin word

2 Every word which exists in Latin has the form of the Latin stem or root or radical

3 The suffix *s* indicates the plural

The vocabulary of Interlingua is composed of a great many Latin words which have come into English but little changed in form or in meaning and therefore easily comprehended by an English speaking person. It includes all terms used in the scientific nomenclatures of botany chemistry medicine zoology and other sciences. Many of these terms are either Greek or Graeco Latin. A few necessary classical Latin words without international equivalents are a part of the vocabulary. It takes also non Latin words already in international use, adopting them in the forms which they bear in the language of their origin, unless some other form is more convenient. The 1915 edition of Peano's *Vocabulario Commune* contains 14 000 words which have currency in the leading nations.

The Latin spelling of Latin words is retained for the reason that these forms are better known and are less apt to be a tax upon the memory when no Latin vocabulary is readily available. Proper names of persons and places are spelled according to the orthography of their origin as much as possible.

The Interlingua alphabet is the same as in English, and therefore equally adapted for use in all modern printing telegraphic, and other communicative devices.

A few general rules make possible the compilation of an Interlingua glossary. If a word has many forms in

Latin because of inflections of declensions and conjugations the inflections are suppressed and the stem root or radical is adopted to give the Interlingua form

Interlingua adopts as the stem or root of nouns the Latin ablative case which gives the most important part of the word. The Latin dictionary gives two forms for each noun e.g. *rosa rosæ* = rose *pes pedis* = foot. The first of these forms is called the nominative the second genitive. Interlingua uses the genitive and from the Latin dictionary the ablative is established by use of the following

Genitive endings    *æ i us ei is* are changed to  
Ablative endings    *a o u e e* which then become  
the Interlingua endings and forms

The stem of the verb is obtained by dropping the ending of the Latin infinitive *re* which gives the Interlingua word

Uninflected Latin words are adopted without change when there is only one form *id et circa post* if there is a declensional suffix it may be omitted e.g. *secundum* = *secundo* *multum* = *multo*

The 'Grammatical Notes' should be consulted for additional information concerning the derivation and identification of other parts of speech viz. adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions etc. Also, the essential structure of Interlingua is given in the Grammatical Notes

The method of derivation from Latin to Interlingua can be reversed, that is to say it is possible to pass from the reduced or simple Interlingua forms back into the original inflectional or Latin forms. This would be of assistance to students of Latin who already know Interlingua

## GRAMMAR OF INTERLINGUA

Interlingua attempts to reduce grammar to a minimum. A language with a minimum of grammar is easier to learn and use than a language with much grammar. For this reason Interlingua omits mere idiomatic peculiarities resident in such items as the articles number person mode and tense gender etc. Formulas of algebra are propositions without grammar. The language of China is practically grammarless. It is minus prefixes suffixes inflections declinations conjugations and similar structural features yet it is capable of expressing the most subtle concepts of philosophy and literature. Orientals experience much less difficulty in learning a synthetic Western language than a natural Western one because the invented language is more logical in structure. The overthrow of grammar makes Interlingua more capable of meeting the lingual requirements of Oriental countries.

## LENGTH OF TIME TO LEARN INTERLINGUA

Experience indicates that to speak read and write Interlingua fluently takes a small fraction of the time that would be needed to learn similarly a modern language a remarkable saving in time that needs no benefit of exaggeration. The simplificative processes of invented languages make possible this wonderful saving. Persons with an aptitude for languages may become excellent Interlinguists within four months or less but for those less versatile and for whom the learning of languages is peculiarly a labour, it will require a longer period. They would have the satisfaction however of knowing that no other language presents less difficulties to them.



## PROFESSIONAL USE OF INTERLINGUA

Professional persons deem it a duty to keep themselves informed concerning foreign progress in their respective fields. To do so however becomes increasingly onerous since intellectual and industrial activity throughout the world grows more intense. International industrial competition and technical advance are forcing requirements that must be met. One of these requirements is more intensive language training and the learning possibly of additional foreign languages perhaps even more difficult than those already made a compulsory part of present day educational curricula. What about Japan and the Japanese whose very able work in the sciences is forcing itself more and more upon the attention of the world and who are rapidly becoming a nation of linguists? What about the Spanish language which is assuming greater commercial importance particularly in the Americas with each advancing year?

The amount of human energy expended in the study of foreign languages is already enormous. The price paid in time and labour is excessively and unreasonably high.

There is a practical solution and a capable alternative to this hardship and that is the international use by common consent of Interlingua specially conceived for international usage and adapted to technical and philosophical requirements.

In Interlingua may be printed the abstracts of results of research work or of complete articles if intended for international diffusion. Credit and priority by publication in Interlingua could be achieved much quicker and prompt professional recognition secured for the authors all over the world. Scientists who now wait for months and sometimes years for translations of complete results

bearing on their particular problems would possess the great advantage of having this material made quickly available. The use of Interlingua would lead undoubtedly to the greatest possible amount of collaboration and co-operation and would reduce language difficulties to a minimum.

### LATIN TEACHERS AND INTERLINGUA

The mastery of Interlingua by Latin teachers permits them the rarest kind of opportunity to enlarge their sphere of usefulness. It would increase their pedagogical importance by allowing them to follow their natural vocation of teacher to those desiring to learn Interlingua in a correct pedagogical manner. They would form a natural corps of trained teachers should Interlingua be adopted, either governmentally or by the common consent of use. It would be possible for the study of Interlingua to be introduced at once in all schools teaching Latin—that is, in the large majority of the secondary schools of all countries.

### EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS OF INTERLINGUA

Interlingua is a veritable treasure house of etymological information concerning the composition and derivation of many thousands of English words constructed from Latin or Greek. The possibilities for the more efficient study of English etymology will undoubtedly appeal to many English teachers interested in this phase of school work. The etymology of words derived from the Latin and the Greek is of prime importance in the study of English. The number of words coming directly from the Greek, is relatively small, although it has contributed a great many scientific words and continues to do so. Those from the Latin or from the Greek through Latin, however, are very

numerous The labours of the English teacher would be materially lightened through the fact that the student would be able to trace with ease and enjoyment through Interlingua the etymology of an extremely large class of words Such study has the prospect of being both interesting and helpful in the better use of English

Interlingua as a source of cultural education is probably not exceeded by any other study in the entire field of liberal education Full cultural growth is not attained until there is some familiarity with at least one language in addition to the mother tongue No other language artificial or natural possesses greater educational value than the study of Interlingua Majestic and sonorous it is wealthy in the richness of a world wide vocabulary It forms an excellent foundation for a study of classical Latin should this later become a necessary part of future educational requirements for the student Latinists usually regard any modernization of Latin as barbarous, which is natural after spending so many years with it The English feel the same way about spelling reform Latin is too highly inflected and complicated for the modern world to afford the time that is necessary in trying to acquire it In many countries Latin is studied from six to eight years and then it is not suited for practical use Interlingua is largely understood at first sight There are no advantages which may be claimed for modern Latin that do not apply with equal or greater force to the use of Interlingua as an international auxiliary language The real point of the matter lies in the difference between the Latin grammar and the Latin vocabulary Latin grammar is too difficult to learn and is contrary to the modern tendency which leans toward the analytical style The Latin vocabulary is just as usable to day as it ever was, in many cases it is a part of our daily vocabulary is easily

adapted and possesses possibilities for expansion as great as any natural mother tongue

Interlinguists do not offer a dogmatic language, complete for evermore. They do not wish it to become petrified. Volapükists and Esperantists demanded that the general public take their languages in the forms presented or let them alone. This policy proved disastrous, unfortunately for those systems, most people let them alone. Interlingua is not a finished product and never will be any more than English will ever become such. It has all the good qualities of a living natural language and is as responsive and adaptive as the mood of the Interlinguist might dictate.

The workability of Interlingua is the chief aim and whoever uses this language is an Interlinguist. There need exist no fear of being ungrammatical because the purpose of having a minimum of grammar is to avoid this torment. Grammatical mistakes in Interlingua are relatively unimportant provided the right vocabulary is used. All that is necessary is to put together the proper words in reasonable order and relation to convey the intended meaning and that the sentences follow one another logically.

The language should be put to the earliest practicable use. Correspondents should be found abroad who are willing to exchange regular communications in Interlingua. The subject matter of the first communication may deal with anything of general interest. The theme may be suggested by an article in a magazine relative to some interesting phase of life abroad or the latter may concern an item of foreign news appearing in the daily newspaper or put on the air through the radio, or, finally it may be on a topic of particular personal interest concerning which specific information is sought from abroad. The more diversified the subjects the more opportunity

there is to exercise and increase the scope of the Interlingua vocabulary of the user

### SUMMARY OF INTERLINGUA

Interlingua or Latino sine Flexione (Latin without inflections) supplements all mother tongues for international communication and is the auxiliary language advocated for general adoption by the Academia pro Interlingua

#### *Vocabulary*

Includes every word common to English French German Spanish Portuguese Italian and Russian as well as Latin and Greek It adopts every Anglo Latin word in the form of the Latin stem or root

If an Interlingua word is not immediately intelligible any Latin school dictionary may be consulted to obtain the meaning

#### *Alphabet*

As in English and Latin a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

#### *Spelling*

The Latin orthography is used æterno, philosophia theatro etc e may be used in place of æ and œ f for ph, t for th but Latin spellings are preferred because of the large number of dictionaries of Latin and another language already existent Proper names of persons and places retain their national forms as far as possible

### SOME QUOTATIONS CONCERNING INTERLINGUA

Interlingua is by far the most scholarly the most artistic and the easiest to read at first sight <sup>1</sup>

The result (i.e. Interlingua) is a language

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<sup>1</sup> Albert Leon Gueraid *A Short History of the International Language Movement* T. Fish Unwin Ltd London and Boni & Liveright New York 1922 p 259

very similar to Latin and to Italian singularly pleasing to the ear as well as to the eye Interlingua has the full sonorous vocalic endings of Esperanto without the slight monotony and artificiality caused by their inevitableness under Zamenhof's system <sup>1</sup>

Latino sine Flexione too is psychologically sounder than Esperanto or Ido It has all the advantages of these of being built out of generally known materials and the important further advantage of not forcing violently new associations A vast number of people have a fair smattering of the Latin vocabulary but an imperfect memory of the rules of Latin grammar A language which capitalizes both this knowledge and this ignorance is really in a psychologically impregnable position

In a wider historical sense too Latino sine Flexione has a great advantage It is worth remembering that Latin has a practically unbroken history as the international language of West European civilization Of later centuries this tradition has become rather thread bare but it has never died out completely One of the incidental advantages of Latino sine Flexione is that it can serve as a useful stepping stone towards the learning of Latin itself <sup>2</sup>

We have recently read a scientific treatise on the elementary principles of radio communication written in Interlingua the language sponsored by Prof Peano of the University of Turin and were much impressed by its ready intelligibility and its brevity

in view of the very great advantages that would follow the adoption of a suitable medium for international communication in science we think that the subject should not be allowed to drop If the world were ruled by reason (which it is not and probably never will be) an international auxiliary language would have been adopted many years ago it remains to be seen how far civilization will succeed in promoting the dictates of reason against

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<sup>1</sup> *Ibid* p 167

<sup>2</sup> Edward Sapir Memorandum on the Problem of an International Auxiliary Language *The Romantic Review* Vol XVI No 3 July-Sept 1925 p 251

the opposition of instinctive tendencies and age long prejudices <sup>1</sup>

#### BOOKS ON INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

*Histoire de la Langue Universelle* par L Couturat et L Leau Paris Librairie Hachette et Cie 1903 and its supplement *Les Nouvelles Langues Internationales* par L Couturat et L Leau Paris Hachette 1907

*Short History of the International Language Movement* by Prof Albert Leon Guenard T Fisher Unwin Ltd London 1922 and Boni & Liveright New York 1922

*Delphos the Future of International Language* by E Sylvia Pankhurst Kegan Paul Trench Trubner & Co Ltd London 1927 and E P Dutton & Co New York 1927

#### EXEMPLO DE INTERLINGUA I

Interlingua es lingua universale que omne persona in modo facile scribe et intellige sine usu de speciale studio Libro in Interlingua es diffuso supra plure regione de Europa America Africa Australia et Asia ubi cultura occidentale es noto

Interlingua adopta omne vocabulo que existe simile in Anglo Germano Franco Russo Latino et Græco Et adopta omne vocabulo anglo latino cum forma de thema (radice)

Interlingua sicut medio de scripto et orale communicatione inter populos de vario nationalitate es multo superiore ad omne alio artificiale auxiliare lingua pro sequentes ratione

1 Suo vocabulario non es formato ad arbitrio, sed consiste de vocabulos hodie in usu in vario lingua

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<sup>1</sup> *Nature* London Oct 16 1920 Books Libraries and Languages p 548

2 Pro isto ratione illo habet maxime precisionem de expressione et est unus vivens organismus

3 Illo est analyticus et liber ab omni pondere de grammatica quale articulo numero genere tempore et modo concordantia, etc

4 Pro suo practico usu, exigit nullo speciale libro Paucos regulas elementares et uno dictionario classico latino in usu commune in linguis moderno est sufficiente in casu de necessitate pro interpretatione de uno publicatione in Interlingua

5 Interlingua est perfectio in philologia et habet maxime de internationalitate

Usus de Interlingua est indicatus pro scientifico, literario artistico internationale communicatione pro commerciale correspondentia pro scopo sociale et de viatores etc

Suo usu in omni internationale congressu et per omne finem politico aut scientifico faciliat intelligentiam et economiam multo tempore Interlingua est de aequali acquisitione ad omne classem de societate que habet mutuum interesse de communica inter se

In additione Interlingua est de magno valore educationale nam est de logico et naturali formatione

Interlingua non pertinet ad unam societatem specialem sed ad totum mundum

Interlingua non est facta pro servi interesse de una natione classe de hominibus aut individuo, sed pro reddo facile progressu de genere humano

Interlingua non est dogma regulas de Interlingua est simplex opinio de maiortate de sectatores Libertate est necessario conditione in scientia et in sociale vita



## EXEMPLO DE INTERLINGUA II

1 uno 2 duo 3 tres 4 quatuor 5 quinque 6  
sex 7 septem 8 octo 9 novem 10 decem 100  
centum 1000 mille

Me habe uno capite duo manu duo pede

Manu habe quinque digito Duo manu habe decem  
digito

Capite habe fronte naso ore, mento duo oculo, duo  
aure Fronte es super naso et oculos Naso es inter  
oculos Naso es super ore Lingua et dentes es in ore  
Ore es sub naso et super mento Labios es circum ore  
Oratore fac oratione orale per ore

Nos vide per oculos audi per aures senti odore per  
naso, gusta per lingua loque per ore, tange per manu  
ambula per pedes

Cælo es super terra Terra es sub cælo Sole da luce  
et calore ad terra Sole ori in oriente et fi die Sole  
cade in occidente et fi nocte Luna et stellas splende in  
nocte In die nos labora, in nocte nos dormi

Aqua es in fluvio et in mare Fluvio flue ab monte  
ad mare Insula es in mare Mare es circum insula  
Aere es super terra Aere in motu es vento

Homine es mas aut femina Homine ab quando nasce  
usque ad septem anno es infante usque ad 14 (decem et  
quatuor) anno es puero usque 21 (duo decem et uno)  
anno es juvene Mas post 21 anno es viro Post 70 anno  
homine es sene Morto es fine de vita

Omne homine es filio de patre et de matre Patre et  
matre es genitores de filio Matre es uxore de patre  
patre es marito de matre Illos es conjuge Si uno con  
juge mori, alio fi viduo Patre de fratre et de sorore de  
me es patre de me

## GRAMMATICAL NOTES

### DERIVATION OF WORDS

#### 1 NOUNS

Any Latin dictionary gives two forms for each noun for instance *rosa rosæ* = rose *pes pedis* = foot The first form is called nominative the second genitive The Interlingua nouns are taken from the Latin genitive form by changing the genitive ending in accordance with the following table

<i>Latin genitive ending</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>is</i>
<i>Interlingua ending</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>

#### *Examples*

<i>Words of Latin Vocabulary</i>		<i>Interlingua Words</i>	<i>English Words</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Genitive</i>		
<i>rosa</i>	<i>rosæ</i>	<i>rosa</i>	<i>rose</i>
<i>laurus</i>	<i>lauri</i>	<i>lauro</i>	<i>laurel</i>
<i>casus</i>	<i>casus</i>	<i>casu</i>	<i>case</i>
<i>series</i>	<i>seriei</i>	<i>serie</i>	<i>series</i>
<i>pax</i>	<i>pacis</i>	<i>paxe</i>	<i>peace</i>

A few nouns are used in their nominative forms to avoid confusion with other words

*mas* ---English "male"

Nouns used only in the plural in Latin may take the following Interlingua endings

- 1 a when the Latin nominative plural ends in *a* as  
Latin—*arma* Interlingua—*arma* English—*arms*

- 2 a or as when the plural nominative ends in *æ* as  
 L—*divitiæ* IL—*divitia* or *divitias* E—*riches*
- 3 os when the plural nominative ends in *i* as  
 L—*liberi* IL—*liberos* E—*children*
- 4 e or es when the nominative plural ends in *es*  
 as  
 L—*majores* IL—*maiore* or *majores* E—*ancestry*

## 2 ADJECTIVES

The Latin vocabulary gives the nominative of the three genders and in some instances the genitive

The Interlingua form is obtained

I from the nominative neuter

(a) by leaving it unchanged when it ends by *e*

(b) by changing it to *o* when it ends in *um*

II from the genitive form in all other instances

(c) by changing to *e* the ending *is* as in the case of nouns

### *Examples*

	<i>Latin</i>			<i>Interlingua</i>	<i>English</i>
celeber	celebris	celebre		celebre	<i>celebrated</i>
novus	nova	novum		novo	<i>new</i>
audax	audax	audax	audacis	audace	<i>audacious</i>

## 3 VERBS

The Latin vocabulary gives the present indicative and the present infinitive. By dropping the ending of the infinitive *re* the Interlingua form is obtained

There are a few exceptions *dic* *duc* *es*, *fac* *fer* *vol*

## 4 UNINFLECTED WORDS

If they have one single form, this is the Interlingua form, e.g. *ab*, *ad*, *ante*, *circa*, etc

If they have a declensional suffix it may be omitted  
 secundum = secundo  
 multum = multo

### 5 DERIVATIVE WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

Many derivative words are in international use. New ones can be freely formed as in English from the words already in use by the attachment of prefixes and suffixes provided the meaning warrants such formation. For example the ending *atione* denotes a process *tia* denotes a quality *ico* denotes pertaining to *iza* ends a verb denoting the admixture of one thing with another *tore* denotes a person who performs the act indicated by the stem of the word *eto*.

The commonest suffixes and prefixes are given below

<i>Suffixes</i>		<i>Examples</i>	
<i>English</i>	<i>Interlingua</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Interlingua</i>
<i>ism</i>	<i>ismo</i>	<i>protectionism</i>	<i>protectionismo</i>
<i>ic</i>	<i>ico</i>	<i>electric</i>	<i>electrico</i>
<i>id</i>	<i>ido</i>	<i>splendid</i>	<i>splendido</i>
<i>ist</i>	<i>ista</i>	<i>feminist</i>	<i>feminista</i>
<i>al</i>	<i>ale</i>	<i>general</i>	<i>generale</i>
<i>an</i>	<i>ano</i>	<i>American</i>	<i>americano</i>
<i>ary</i>	<i>ario</i>	<i>aviary</i>	<i>aviaio</i>
<i>aster</i>	<i>astro</i>	<i>poetaster</i>	<i>poetaastro</i>
<i>ble</i>	<i>bile</i>	<i>stable</i>	<i>stabile</i>
<i>el</i>	<i>elo, ela</i>	<i>sequel</i>	<i>sequela</i>
<i>or our</i>	<i>ore</i>	<i>colour</i>	<i>colore</i>
<i>tive</i>	<i>tivo</i>	<i>punitive</i>	<i>punitivo</i>
<i>ous</i>	<i>oso</i>	<i>famous</i>	<i>famoso</i>
<i>ate</i>	<i>ato</i>	<i>sublimate</i>	<i>sublimato</i>
<i>er</i>	<i>tore</i>	<i>maker</i>	<i>factore</i>
<i>tor</i>	<i>tore</i>	<i>actor</i>	<i>actorio</i>
<i>ty</i>	<i>tate</i>	<i>quality</i>	<i>qualtate</i>

<i>Suffixes</i>		<i>Examples</i>	
<i>English</i>	<i>Interlingua</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Interlingua</i>
<i>tion</i>	<i>tione</i>	<i>declaration</i>	<i>declarazione</i>
<i>cy</i>	<i>tia</i>	<i>tendency</i>	<i>tendentia</i>
<i>ce</i>	<i>tia</i>	<i>elegance</i>	<i>elegantia</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>io</i>	<i>spectroscope</i>	<i>spectroscopio</i>
<i>y</i>	<i>ia</i>	<i>zoology</i>	<i>zoologia</i>
<i>fy</i>	<i>fica</i>	<i>justify</i>	<i>justifica</i>
<i>esque</i>	<i>esco</i>	<i>statuesque</i>	<i>statuesco</i>

The ending *ed* as in *faced* (having faces) may be rendered with *cum* *cum vultu* or *cum superficie* *cornered* (having corners) *cum angulo*

<i>Prefixes</i>		<i>Examples</i>	
<i>English</i>	<i>Interlingua</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Interlingua</i>
<i>anti</i>	<i>anti</i>	<i>anti suffragist</i>	<i>antisuffragista</i>
<i>auto</i>	<i>auto</i>	<i>automobile</i>	<i>automobile</i>
<i>self</i>	<i>auto</i>	<i>self induction</i>	<i>auto inductione</i>
<i>well</i>	<i>bene</i>	<i>well-said</i>	<i>benedicto</i>
<i>co</i>	<i>co</i>	<i>co operator</i>	<i>cooperatore</i>
<i>dis</i>	<i>dis</i>	<i>dismember</i>	<i>dismembra</i>
<i>im</i>	<i>im</i>	<i>immortal</i>	<i>immortale</i>
<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>inability</i>	<i>inhabilitato</i>
<i>inter</i>	<i>inter</i>	<i>interact</i>	<i>interacto</i>
<i>mis</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>misform</i>	<i>maleforma</i>
<i>pan</i>	<i>pan</i>	<i>pan asiatic</i>	<i>panasiatico</i>
<i>by (beside)</i>	<i>para</i>	<i>by product</i>	<i>para producto</i>
<i>pseudo</i>	<i>pseudo</i>	<i>pseudonym</i>	<i>pseudonymo</i>
<i>quasi</i>	<i>quasi</i>	<i>quasi official</i>	<i>quasi officiale</i>
<i>re</i>	<i>re</i>	<i>reexamine</i>	<i>reexamina</i>
<i>sub</i>	<i>sub</i>	<i>subterranean</i>	<i>subterraneo</i>
<i>super</i>	<i>super</i>	<i>superman</i>	<i>superhomine</i>

As indicated above *bene* ' may be used to render the prefix *well* ' either separately or combined *bene*

consiliato or beneconsiliato or benconsiliato = *well advised* male may likewise be used to render *ill* or "mis" male famato or malefamato or malfamato = *ill famed* male conceptione or maleconceptione or mal conceptione = *misconception*

The prefixing of the negative 'ne' or 'non' may ordinarily be used to denote the contrary. The preposition 'sine' may be used to denote lacking, like the suffix 'less' in English.

The pronoun 'qui' with a verb indicates the person performing the action. 'que' with a verb denotes the instrument used in performing it. 'quem' with a verb indicates the person on whom or the object on which the action is performed.

Adjectives may be formed by means of 'de' de fratre = *fraternal* = *fraternal*

Intransitive verbs may be formed with the help of 'fi' = *become* transitive with the help of 'fac' = *make* Fi albo = albo fi = albofi = *to become white* = *to whiten* (intransitive) Fac albo = albo fac = albofac = *to make white* = *to whiten* (transitive) Verbs however may be used as transitive or intransitive if the meaning in that sentence is unequivocal. Other verbs may be formed by means of 'es' = *to be* redde = *to render* = *to make* da = *to give* Es causa de = *to cause* es flexo = *to sag* redde triste = *to sadden* = *to make sad* redde nullo = *to annul* = *to render void* da animo = *to encourage* = *to give courage*

## 6 ADOPTION OF ADDITIONAL WORDS

A few Latin words not in international use are also adopted. Also words are taken from any language if in international use.

## 7 INTERRELATION OF PARTS OF SPEECH

The same word may be used as verb or as noun either without any change or with a slight change of the ending in accordance with rules elsewhere given. Adjectives may be used as adverbs.

## ORTHOGRAPHY

Latin words retain the old orthography.

Proper names of persons and places maintain their national orthography as far as possible. New York Washington Roma etc.

## PRONUNCIATION

Most Interlinguists are in favour of the old Latin pronunciation.

Vowels are pronounced as indicated below.

a—as in father

e—as in they or as a in fate

i—as in machine

o—as in tone

u—as in rule

y—as French u

j—as y in yes

æ—as i in aisle

œ—as oi in boil

Consonants are sounded as in English with the exceptions indicated below.

b—like English b but like p if followed by s or t

c—like k always as in can cat

g—like g in go, get give gate

h—silent in th, ph ch rh otherwise like English h

q—as qu in quarrel

r—as in correct (trilled)

s—as in sound so see

t—as in time

v—like English w or v

x—as ks

z—as in zeal

Other Interlinguists would simplify it, and pronounce

y and j—as i in tin

æ and œ—as a in fate or e in get

b—always like English b

h—silent always

ph—as f

v—like English v

The tonic or principal accent should always be on the syllable next to the last one (penultimate), and the second ary accent, when necessary should be placed where good sound harmony and elegance demand

## GRAMMAR

Interlingua has the minimum of grammar All grammatical elements not necessary declension conjugation, etc., are eliminated

## 1 NOUNS

There is no grammatical or artificial gender

Natural gender is indicated by different names if these are in international use

patre	<i>father</i>	matre	<i>mother</i>
fratre	<i>brother</i>	sorore	<i>sister</i>
propheta	<i>prophet</i>	prophetissa	<i>prophetess</i>

If different names do not exist gender is indicated by

mas	<i>male</i>	femina	<i>female</i>
cano mas	= <i>male dog</i>		
cane femina	= <i>female dog</i>		



There are no cases in Interlingua. The English genitive expressed by *s* with an apostrophe is translated by 'de as

the man *s* foot = *pede de homine*

An *s* marks the plural but it is omitted when not necessary

*tres filios* or *tres filio* = *three sons*

*nos habe uno lingua et duo aure* = *we have one tongue and two ears*

The plural *s* is necessary in cases like the following  
*patre habe filios et filias* = *the father has sons and daughters*  
but the phrase could be changed to avoid the use of the plural

*patre habe plure filio et plure filia*

## 2 ARTICLE

There is no definite or indefinite article in Interlingua. It is translated with a pronoun, like *illo* 'uno', etc when it has the value of a pronoun and its use is necessary

<i>da ad me libro</i>	= <i>give me the book</i>
<i>da ad me hoc libro</i>	= <i>give me this book</i>
<i>da ad me illo libro</i>	= <i>give me that book</i>
<i>da ad me uno libro</i>	= <i>give me a book</i>
<i>da ad me illo meo libro</i>	= <i>give me that book of mine</i>
<i>da ad me uno meo libro</i>	= <i>give me a book of mine</i>
<i>da ad me meo libro</i>	= <i>give me my book</i>
<i>leone es forte</i>	= <i>lions are strong</i>
<i>hoc leone es forte</i>	= <i>this lion is strong</i>
<i>ferro es utile</i>	= <i>iron is useful</i>
<i>hoc ferro es utile</i>	= <i>this iron is useful</i>

## 3 COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Plus magis minus multo, ultra extra etc are used

breve	= <i>short</i>
plus breve quam	} = <i>shorter than</i>
magis breve quam	
minus breve quam	= <i>less short than</i>
multo breve	} = <i>very short</i>
ultra breve	
extra breve	
maximo breve	= <i>shortest</i>
minimo breve	= <i>least short</i>
tam breve quam	= <i>as short as</i>

## 4 ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES

These are obtained by means of cum mente in modo

cum mente diligente	} = <i>diligently</i>
cum diligente mente	
in modo diligente	
in diligente modo	
in modo fraterno	} = <i>fraternally</i>
in modo de fratre	

Or the adjectives may be used as adverbs without any change

## 5 NUMERALS

<i>Cardinal Numerals</i>		<i>Ordinal Numerals</i>
uno	1	primo
duo	2	secundo
tres	3	tertio
quatuor	4	quarto
quinque	5	quinto
sex	6	sexto
septem	7	septimo

<i>Cardinal Numerals</i>		<i>Ordinal Numerals</i>
octo	8	octavo
novem	9	nono
decem	10	decimo
decem uno }	11	decimo primo
decem et uno }		
decem duo }	12	decimo secundo
decem et duo }		
decem tres }	13	decimo tertio
decem et tres }		
viginti }	20	vigesimo
duo decem }		
triginta }	30	trigesimo
tres decem }		
quadraginta }	40	quadragesimo
quatuor decem }		
quinguaginta }	50	quinguagesimo
quinque decem }		
sexaginta }	60	sexagesimo
sex decem }		
septuaginta }	70	septuagesimo
septemdecem }		
octoginta }	80	octogesimo
octo decem }		
nonaginta }	90	nonagesimo
novem decem }		
centum	100	centesimo
mille	1 000	millesimo
millione	1 000 000	millionesimo

*Distributive Numerals*

singulo, uno per uno	= one by one
bino duo per duo	= two by two
trino tres per tres	= three by three
quatuor per quatuor	= four by four

*Multiplicative Numerals*

simplice	=	<i>simplex</i>
duplo	=	<i>double</i>
triplo	=	<i>treble</i>
quadruplo	=	<i>quadruple</i>

*Fractions*

dimidio	=	<i>one half</i>
uno tertio	=	<i>one third</i>
uno quarto	=	<i>one fourth</i>

*Numeral Adverbs*

semel uno vice	=	<i>once</i>
bis duo vice	=	<i>twice</i>
ter tres vice	=	<i>thrice</i>
quatuor vice	=	<i>four times</i>

## 6 PRONOUNS

*Personal*

me = <i>I</i>	me	nos = <i>we</i>	us
te = <i>thou</i>	thee	vos = <i>you</i>	
illo = <i>he, she</i>	it	illos = <i>they</i>	them
	him, her		
id = <i>it</i>			

Feminine forms may be used

illa = <i>she, her</i>	illas = <i>they</i>	them
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*Reflexive*

se	=	<i>himself, herself</i>	it	<i>itself, self, themselves</i>
se ipso	=	<i>one's</i>	self	<i>themselves</i>

*Relative*

que (nominative referring to things)	=	<i>that which</i>	what
qui (nominative referring to persons)	=	<i>who</i>	
only)			

quod	= <i>that what</i>
quem ( <i>accusative referring to persons</i> <i>and things</i> )	= <i>what which (acc)</i> <i>whom</i>
utro	= <i>whether whichever</i> <i>(of two)</i>

*Demonstrative*

illo	= <i>that (it he she him her)</i>
ce hoc isto	= <i>this these</i>
illos	= <i>those</i>
ipso	= <i>self</i>
idem	= <i>same</i>
tale	= <i>such</i>
quale	= <i>such as</i>

*Interrogative*

qui ?	= <i>who ?</i>
que ?	= <i>which ? what ?</i>

*Indefinite*

aliquo	= <i>some some one</i>
omne	= <i>all every</i>
uno	= <i>one</i>
ullo	= <i>some any</i>
nullo	= <i>not any</i>
nemine	= <i>nobody no one</i>
alio	= <i>other else</i>
solo	= <i>alone single one</i>
toto	= <i>whole all entire</i>
neutro	= <i>neither</i>
altero	= <i>either one but not the other of two</i>
utroque	= <i>either both of two</i>

*Possessive*

meo	= de me =	<i>my mine</i>
tuo	= de te =	<i>thy thine</i>
suo	=	<i>his her hers its theirs theirs</i>
nostro	= de nos =	<i>our ours</i>
vestro	= de vos =	<i>your yours</i>

## 7 VERB

To the present form of the verb add

- (a) for the infinitive            *ie*
- (b) for the past participle      *to*
- (c) for the present participle *nte*

Ex present	ama	=	<i>love</i>
infinitive	amare	=	<i>to love</i>
past participle	amato	=	<i>loved</i> = quem ama
present participle	amante	=	<i>loving</i> = que ama

Present

me ama	=	<i>I love</i>
te ama	=	<i>thou lovest</i>
illo illa ama	=	<i>he she loves</i>
nos ama	=	<i>we love</i>
vos ama	=	<i>you love</i>
illos, illas ama	=	<i>they love</i>

The form of the imperative is the same as the one for the present

Sometimes the idea of the past is indicated in some word of the sentence and in such case there is no need to inflect the verb

Hieri me scribe can be used for *I wrote yesterday*

When it is necessary to indicate the past this can be done by an adverb as *jam* or *tum* particularly used for this purpose or by *in praeeterito* or by *e* preceding the verb

me te illo illa id nos vos illos illas jam ama or  
tum ama or e ama

*I thou he she it we you they loved*

Likewise for the future The idea of time may be  
implied in some other word of the sentence like

cras nos lege = *we will read to morrow*

If it is necessary to indicate the future it can be done  
by the expression in futuro or by the verbs vol and debe  
like in English, or by i preceding verb

me vol ama me debe ama me i ama = *I shall or will love*

The subjunctive has no special ending its idea is ex-  
pressed by the use of conjunctions like si que ut quod

The passive form is rendered by the past participle  
and the verb es, to be

es amato = *is loved*

The passive may be done away with, as in any lan-  
guage by changing the sentence

filio es amato ab matre = *the son is loved by the mother*  
to

matre ama filio = *the mother loves the son*

It may also be rendered by quem " and a relative  
clause

filio es quem matre ama = *it is the son whom the mother loves*

## 8 ADVERBS

alibi	= <i>elsewhere</i>	dextero	= <i>at the right</i>
ante	= <i>before</i>	ergo	= <i>therefore</i>
bene	= <i>well</i>	heri	= <i>yesterday</i>
bis	= <i>again</i>	hic	= <i>here</i>
certo	= <i>certainly</i>	hodie	= <i>to day</i>
cras	= <i>to morrow</i>	ibi	= <i>there</i>

in fine	= at last	quia	= because
interim	= meantime	sæpe	= often
	meanwhile	satis	= enough
ita	= so thus	semper	= always
iterum	= again	sic	= so thus
jam	= already	sinistro	= at the left
male	= badly	subito	= at once, immedi- ately
multo	= much	tale	= like such
nam	= because for	toto	= entirely wholly
nimis	= too much	tunc	= then
non	= no not	tuto	= safely
nunc	= now	ubi	= where
nuper	= lately recently	ut	= as
post	= after	usque	= till up to
primo	= at first	valde	= greatly very very much
quam	= as than		
quando	= when		
quasi	= as if, almost nearly		

## 9 PREPOSITIONS

ab	= by from	in	= in into
ad	= at to	infra	= below under
adverso	= against	inter	= among between
ante	= before	intra	= within
apud	= near	juxta	= near next to
circa	= about	ob	= on account of
circum	= around	per	= by means of through
cum	= with	post	= after behind
de	= concerning from of	præ	= before in front of
ex	= from out of		
extra	= outside without		



pro	= <i>for on behalf of</i>	super	= <i>above on upon</i>
sine	= <i>without</i>	trans	= <i>across beyond</i>
sub	= <i>below under</i>	ultra	= <i>beyond</i>

## 10 CONJUNCTIONS

ante	= <i>before</i>	ne	= <i>no not</i>
aut	= <i>or</i>	nec	= <i>nor</i>
cum	= <i>with when</i> <i>though</i> <i>whereas</i> <i>since</i>	nisi	= <i>unless</i>
		quam	= <i>as</i>
		quando	= <i>when</i>
dum	= <i>during until</i> <i>when while</i>	quasi	= <i>as if</i>
		sed	= <i>but</i>
ergo	= <i>therefore</i>	si non	= <i>if not</i>
et	= <i>and</i>	tamen	= <i>however</i>
etiam	= <i>also even</i>		<i>nevertheless</i>
etsi	= <i>although even if</i> <i>though</i>		<i>notwithstanding</i> <i>ing, yet</i>
nam	= <i>because for</i>	ubi	= <i>where</i>
		ut	= <i>in order that</i>

## 11 CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

aut	aut	= <i>either</i>	or (exclusive)
et	et	= <i>both</i>	and
neque	nec	= <i>neither</i>	nor
minus	quam	= <i>less</i>	than
plus	quam	= <i>more</i>	than
tanto	quanto	= <i>as much</i>	as
ut	ita	= <i>as</i>	so
vel	vel	= <i>either</i>	or (indifferent)

## 12 INTERJECTIONS

apage !	= <i>get out !</i>
ecce !	= <i>lo ! there he is !</i>
eheu !	= <i>alas !</i>
eho !	= <i>hallo ! hello !</i>
euge !	= <i>bravo !</i>
heu !	= <i>alas !</i>
heus !	= <i>hallo ! ho !</i>
væ !	= <i>woe !</i>

## 13 INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES

an ?	utro ?	= <i>whether ? or ?</i>
annon ?		= <i>or not ?</i>
non ?		= <i>not ?</i>

Non es cane simile ad lupo ? = *Is not the dog like the wolf ?*

An negare aude ? = *Do you dare deny it ?*

In answering yes and no the speaker repeats the verb or uses one of the following expressions

in answering yes

certo	= <i>certainly</i>
etiam	= <i>even so</i>
ita	= <i>true so yes</i>
ita vero	= <i>certainly</i>

in saying no

minimo	= <i>by no means</i>
non	= <i>not so</i>
nullo modo	= <i>by no means</i>

## SYNTAX

The order of words in Interlingua presents no great difficulties, grammar and inflection having been reduced to the minimum. It is so nearly similar to the English order of words that one may safely follow that usage

without fear of being misunderstood or being too greatly incorrect

The subject tends to come first the predicate last as in English and other languages The word most expressive of the thought uppermost in mind will likely come first and the others follow in their natural sequence

The position of the verb is usually not different from that of the English For the sake of emphasis the verb may sometimes come first in the sentence without any introductory words

Adverbs tend to follow the verb and to come before the adjective when modifying it

Adjectives tend to follow the nouns which they modify differing in this respect from English usage

Demonstrative and interrogative pronouns tend to precede relative pronouns to follow the word or words to which they belong

Prepositions usually precede their nouns though sometimes placed between a noun and its adjective

The negative usually precedes the word which it affects otherwise it precedes the verb Frequently it begins a sentence for the sake of emphasis

A notable difference between Interlingua and English is shown in the absence of agreement of the verb with the subject in respect to number and person such agreement being dispensed with and regarded as unnecessary Other agreements usually found in English and other languages are almost wholly absent in Interlingua

In general, word order and style may be best acquired by frequent reading of Interlingua literature

## INTERLINGUA—ENGLISH GLOSSARY

This contains the words in *Grammatical Notes* and those in *Primo Libro de Interlingua* whose meanings may not be obvious to all English speaking people not knowing Latin

When none of the English words has evidently a common derivation with the corresponding Interlingua words some English word having the same root follows in parentheses in most cases

ab	= abroad at away away from by done by far fro from of off (abduct abjure)
abaco	= abacus counter table
abes	= to be absent
abiete	= fir tree
accendo	= to light (in cendary)
accenso	= lighted (in censed)
accipo	= to accept to receive
acero	= maple
aciaro	= steel
acie	= sharpness vision
acquire	= to acquire to buy
acu	= needle
pictura oum (per) acu	= embroidery (picture acute)
ad	= at by for near to of to toward unto with regard to (ad join)
ades	= to appear to be present
ad extero	= abroad (exterior)
adhuc	= as yet so far
adjacente	= adjacent adjoining
adjuncto	= adjunct attached joined
adjungo	= to adjoin
adjutore	= (store) clerk (coadjutor)
adjuva	= to help (adjutant)

ad retro	= <i>back</i>
adspice	= <i>to look at (aspect)</i>
adveni	= <i>to arrive</i>
adventu	= <i>advent arrival</i>
adverso	= <i>adverse against</i>
ægro	= <i>sick</i>
aeronave	= <i>airship (aeronaut)</i>
æs	= <i>brass</i>
æstata	= <i>summer (estival)</i>
ævo	= <i>age period (medieval)</i>
age	= <i>to act to do (agent)</i>
ago gratias	= <i>to thank</i>
agno	= <i>lamb</i>
agnosco	= <i>to acknowledge</i>
agricola	= <i>farmer (agriculture)</i>
agro	= <i>camp field (agriculture)</i>
ala	= <i>wing (alar)</i>
albo	= <i>white (albino)</i>
ale	= <i>to feed to rear to support (aliment)</i>
alibi	= <i>alibi elsewhere</i>
alimento	= <i>food (alimentary alimentation)</i>
alio	= <i>else other (alias)</i>
aliquando	= <i>some time</i>
aliquanto	= <i>considerable</i>
aliquid	= <i>somewhat</i>
aliquo	= <i>some some one</i>
aliquot	= <i>some</i>
altero	= <i>a second another either one of two the other</i>
alto	= <i>high tall (altitude)</i>
ama	= <i>to like to love (amiable amorous)</i>
amaro	= <i>bitter</i>
ambo	= <i>both</i>
ambula	= <i>to amble to walk (perambulator ambulatory)</i>
amicitia	= <i>friendship</i>
amico	= <i>friend (amicable)</i>
amita	= <i>aunt</i>
amceno	= <i>agreeable pleasant (amenity)</i>
amore	= <i>love (amorous)</i>
amove	= <i>to displace</i>
amplecto	= <i>to clasp to embrace (amplectant)</i>
analphabeta	= <i>illiterate</i>
an ?	= <i>or ? whether ?</i>
ananas	= <i>pineapple</i>

anato	= duck
ancilla	= maid waitress (ancillary)
anello	= ring (annular)
anglo	= English (Anglican)
anguilla	= anguilla eel
angustia	= anguish difficulty
angusto	= constricted narrow
anima	= soul (animate)
anno	= year (annals annual)
annon ?	= or not ?
annue	= to assent
annuntio	= advertisement announcement (annunciation)
ansero	= goose
anto	= afore ahead before beforehand ere fore forward heretofore in front near the front on (ante anteceden- cedence antecessor)
antea	= before formerly
antepiandio	= hors d'œuvre
anti	= against anti
apago !	= away with thee ! begone ! get out ! off with !
ape	= bee (apiary apiculture)
apori	= to open (aperient)
aperto	= open (aperture)
apporta	= to bring to convey
appropinqua	= to accost to draw near (propinquity)
apud	= alongside among at at the house of beside by care of near near to
apud quo	= whereat
aqua	= water (aquarium aquatic)
aquila	= eagle (aquiline)
ara	= to plough (arable)
aratio	= plough
ardo	= to burn (ardent)
area (de domo)	= courtyard (area)
argento	= silver (argentine)
armario	= armoire cabinet sideboard (armoury)
arictrato	= arrear
arride	= to smile
ascensoio	= elevator lift (ascension ascent)
asino	= ass (asinine)
aspice	= to look
assecurantia	= assurance insurance

assecuratio	= <i>assurance insurance</i>
assembla	= <i>to meet (assembly)</i>
assuefac	= <i>to habituate</i>
astro	= <i>star (astronomy)</i>
atele	= <i>postage stamp (philately)</i>
atque	= <i>and</i>
atramentario	= <i>inkstand (atrament)</i>
atramento	= <i>ink</i>
attende	= <i>to attend to wait upon</i>
attinge	= <i>to attain</i>
aude	= <i>to dare (audacious)</i>
audi	= <i>to hear (audition auditive)</i>
audito	= <i>heard</i>
auditu	= <i>hearing</i>
auge	= <i>to augment to increase</i>
augura	= <i>to augur to wish</i>
augurio	= <i>augury wish</i>
augusto	= <i>august eminent</i>
aula	= <i>aula hall room</i>
aure	= <i>ear (auricular)</i>
auro	= <i>gold (auriferous)</i>
aut	= <i>or</i>
aut aut	= <i>either or (exclusive)</i>
auto	= <i>auto self</i>
auxilio	= <i>help (auxiliary)</i>
ave	= <i>bird (aviary aviation)</i>
avena	= <i>oats</i>
avunoulo	= <i>uncle</i>
baculo	= <i>cane stick</i>
bajulo	= <i>porter</i>
balæna	= <i>whale (baleen)</i>
balneo	= <i>bath</i>
barba	= <i>beard (barber)</i>
basio	= <i>kiss</i>
basso	= <i>low</i>
battue	= <i>to beat</i>
bento	= <i>blessed blissful (beatitude)</i>
becco	= <i>beak bill of a bird jet (for gas)</i>
bello	= <i>war (belligerent)</i>
bene	= <i>well (benefactor beneficent)</i>
benedicto	= <i>well said (benediction)</i>
benigno	= <i>benign courteous kindly</i>
bestia	= <i>beast (bestial)</i>
bibe	= <i>to drink (bibulous)</i>

bibita	= beverage drink
bibliopola	= bookseller bibliopole
bibliotheca	= library bibliotheca
bino	= two by two (binary)
bis	= again bis twice
blanditia	= blandishment caress (bland)
bombyco	= bombyx silkworm
bonitatio	= goodness (bounty)
bono	= good
bove	= ox (bovine)
braca	= breeches trousers
brachio	= arm brace (brachial)
breve	= short (brevity brief)
bubone	= owl
bucca	= mouth (buccal)
buona	= bugle thumpet
buli	= to bowl (ebullition)
oaballo	= horse (cavalry chivalry)
oade	= to fall (caducous de cay)
caede	= to cut
oelo	= heaven sky (celestial)
oelorasore	= skyscraper
oeruleo	= blue cerulean
oaloo	= lime (calcareous)
oaloco	= boot shoe (calceiform)
caldario	= oven stove (caldrion)
calefac	= to heat to warm (calefaction)
oalido	= hot warm
oallo	= callus corn
oaloro	= heat (calory)
cambia	= to change
camora	= camera room (chamber)
camisia	= chemise shirt
camino	= fireplace (chimney)
campana	= bell (campanile)
cane	= dog (canine)
canna	= reed (cane)
cannabo	= hemp
cano	= gray
canta	= to sing (canticle)
capace	= able capable
capillo	= hair (capillary)
capito	= head (capitation chef chef de capitale)



capitula	= chapter
cappa	= hat ( <i>cap</i> )
cappario	= halter
capra	= goat
capsula	= capsule box
capto	= caught ( <i>capture</i> )
carbone (lapideo)	= coal ( <i>carbon</i> )
carne	= flesh meat ( <i>carnivorous</i> )
carro	= car wagon
castaneu	= chestnut
casto	= chaste
cataraeta	= cascade cataract waterfall
cathedra	= chair ( <i>cathedral</i> )
cautela	= caution security
cavo	= cave hollow
ca	= these <i>this</i>
cede	= to abandon to yield ( <i>cession</i> )
celere	= quick ( <i>celerity</i> )
cella	= cell cellar store room
cena	= supper
centesimo	= hundredth ( <i>centime</i> )
centum	= hundred ( <i>cental per cent</i> )
cerebro	= brain <i>cerebrum</i>
certo	= certain certainly of course sure
cervisia	= beer
cessa	= to cease to stop ( <i>cessation</i> )
cetero	= other rest
ceterum	= but on the other hand
charta	= paper ( <i>card chart</i> )
chartario	= stationer
chirotheca	= glove
cibo	= food provisions <i>repast</i>
cinereo	= ashy grey ( <i>cinereous</i> )
circa	= about <i>circa</i>
circui	= to circle to circuit to surround
circulo	= circle ring
circum	= around ( <i>circumference</i> )
circumda	= to encircle to surround
circumfer	= to hawk to peddle
cis	= this side ( <i>cisatlantic</i> )
cita	= to cite to quote
cithara	= guitar zither
cito	= early
citrino	= yellow
civile	= civil polite

ovitate	= city town
clam	= secretly (clandestine)
clama	= to call out to clamor to cry (clamour)
claudio	= to close (in clude se clude)
clauso	= closed (clause)
clausura	= close closure
clavo	= key (clavichord)
clavario	= keyboard locksmith
coacta	= to coact to force
coactilia	= felt felt cloth
cochleare	= spoon
cælo = cælo	= heaven sky (celestial)
cogo	= to compel to force (cogent)
cogita	= to cogitate to think
cognito	= known (cognition)
cognosco	= to know (cognoscible)
cognoscentia	= acquaintance
colligo	= to collect to gather to pack
collo	= neck (collar)
comita	= to accompany to escort
comitatu	= caravan furloUGH
commerciantio	= trader (commerce)
commissario	= commissary commissioner
commodo	= commodious
compato	= to compassionate
comple	= to achieve to complete
computo	= account (to compute)
cona	= to try
conatu	= attempt conation effort
conceptibilo	= conceivable
concipo	= to conceive
condona	= to condone to pardon
confite	to admit to confess
conflue	= to assemble to meet
conjuncto	= conjunct connected relative
consanguineo	= consanguineous relative
consequo	= to overtake to result
consido	= to sit down
consilia	to advise to counsel
consolatio	= cousin
conspergo	= to sprinkle (conspere)
consta	= to cost
constructo	built constructed
consulo	= to advise to consult
contemno	= to condemn to scorn

contento	= content pleased
continente	= containing continent
contra	= against anti on the contrary oppo site
contrista	= to sadden
conviva	= to dine to feast
cooperi	= to cover
cooperito	= covered
coque	= to cook
coquina	= kitchen
coquo	= cook
cooram	= before the eyes face to face in the face of in the presence openly
corde	= heart (cordial)
corio	= leather (coriaceous)
corona	= corona crown wreath to crown
corpore	= body (corporeal)
corrige	= to correct
cortice	= bark cortex peel
costoletta	= cullet
oras	= to morrow (procrastinate)
orasso	= big coarse thick
oraticoula	= grid grill
orede	= to believe (creed credulous)
cremore (de lacte)	= cream
creoce	= to grow to increase (crescent ea crescence to in crease)
oreta	= chalk (crayon cretaceous)
orudo	= crude raw unripe
orure	= leg (crural)
ubiculo	= bedroom closet cubicle
ubito	= cubit elbow
culcita	= mattress
culpa	= blame guilt (culpable)
culto	= cultivated
cultro	= knife
cum	= accompanied by in company with together with with
cupa	= cup
cupro	= copper
cura	= care cure to care to cure
curre	= to run (current)
curso	= course run
curto	= short (cort)
custode	= custodian keeper

da	= to give
damnosus	= hurtful injurious (to damn to damnify)
dapifero	= steward waiter
de	= about according to concerning from of
de me	= mine my
de nos	= our ours
de novo	= afresh again anew (novel)
de te	= thine thy your yours (sing.)
de vos	= your yours (pl.)
debe	= must ought to owe (debt debtor)— (used to indicate the future—see Gram. notes)
debile	= debile weak
debito	= debt
decem	= ten (decimal)
decem et duo decem duo	= twelve
decem et uno decem uno	= eleven
decessu	= death (decease)
decimo	= tenth (decimal)
decimo primo	= eleventh
decimo secundo	= twelfth
decimo tertio	= thirteenth
defice	= to be lacking to default to lack (deficient)
doge	= to reside to spend time
doinde	= after back since
dojejuno	= breakfast
delecta	= to charm to entertain (delectable)
denario	= money
denique	= at last finally
dento	= tooth (dental dentist)
Deo	= God (deity)
descende	= to descend to go down
desidera	= to desire
desiderio	= desire
designo	= design sketch
despecta	= to despise
despico	= to despise
detege	= to detect to discover
devesti	= to take off clothes
dextero	= at the right right side (dexterous dextral)
diabolo	= deuce devil
dico	= to declare to say (diction)
die	= day (diurnal)
diffunde	= to diffuse to spread
digesto	= to digest

digito	= <i>digit finger</i>
digno	= <i>worthy (to deign)</i>
dimidio	= <i>half (demi monde demi god)</i>
dirige	= <i>to address to direct</i>
disce	= <i>to learn (disciple)</i>
discoperi	= <i>to discover</i>
discoperto	= <i>discovered</i>
disoute	= <i>to discuss to talk over</i>
distante	= <i>distant far</i>
diurnale	= <i>diurnal journal</i>
diverso	= <i>different diverse</i>
divitia	= <i>riches</i>
docs	= <i>to teach (docile)</i>
docto	= <i>learned (doctor)</i>
dole	= <i>to grieve to regret (doleful)</i>
dolente	= <i>regretful sad sorry</i>
dolore	= <i>ache pain (dolorous)</i>
domina	= <i>Mrs woman (ma donna)</i>
dominica	= <i>Sunday (dominical)</i>
dominicella	= <i>Miss young lady (damsel)</i>
domino	= <i>Mr Sir lord (dominion)</i>
domita	= <i>to tame (daunt)</i>
domo	= <i>home house (domicile)</i>
donation	= <i>donation tip</i>
doneo	= <i>up to</i>
dormi	= <i>to sleep (dormant)</i>
dorso	= <i>back (dorsal)</i>
dote	= <i>dotation dower</i>
dubio	= <i>doubt (dubious)</i>
duc	= <i>to lead (duct)</i>
duotore	= <i>leader (conductor)</i>
dulco	= <i>sweet (dulcet to dulcify)</i>
dum	= <i>during provided until when while</i> <i>whilst</i>
duo	= <i>two (duet)</i>
duo decem	= <i>twenty</i>
duo per duo	= <i>two by two</i>
duo vice	= <i>twice</i>
duplo	= <i>double</i>
dura	= <i>to last (durable duration)</i>
duro	= <i>hard (durometer durous)</i>
e	= <i>preceding a verb indicates past tense—</i> <i>(see Gram notes)</i>
ecce !	= <i>behold ! here he is ! see ! there he is !</i>

ecclesia	= church (ecclesiastical)
ede	= to eat (edible)
edisco	= to learn by heart
effice	= to accomplish to cause to effect
egredi ex nave	= to land (egress)
ehou !	= alas !
eho !	= hallo ! hello !
eleva	= to elevate to lift
elige	= to choose to elect
emo	= to acquire to buy
emisso	= emitted
omptione	= purchase
encausta	= to enamel (encaustic)
encausto	= enamel ink
ondivia	= endive
ento	= being entity
eo	= that there
epistola	= epistle letter
opula	= dinner feast to dine to entertain
equiseto	= horsetail
equo	= horse (equine)
orga	= towards
orgo	= accordingly because of ergo hence on account of so therefore
erica	= erica heath
erigo	= to erect to set up
orudito	= cultured erudite learned
es	= to be
est	= east
et	= also and
et et	= both and
etiam	= also anyhow eke even however like wise still too
etsi	= although even if though
euge !	= bravo !
evanesco	= to disappear to vanish
evita	= to avoid to shirk
evoluto	= evolved
ex	= by virtue of ex from out of
exi	= to depart to go out (exit)
exitu	= departure
expecta	= to expect to wait
expedi	= to be expedient to dispatch to release
expurgare	= to bestir one's self

expono	= to display to exhibit to expose
exprime	= to express
exseque	= to execute
extero	= exterior
ad extero	= abroad
extra	= exceedingly extra out of outside without
extraneo	= exterior foreign extraneous
exuo	= to get rid of to remove (exude)
faba	= bean (fabaceous)
fabrica	= building fabric firm mill to build to construct
fabricante	= manufacturer (fabrication)
fao	= to do to make (factory facture)
facile	= easy facile
factura	= bill
fago	= beech
fama	= celebrity (fame famous)
famulo	= janitor manservant
faro	= to stuff to upholster
farina	= flour farina meal
farragine	= farrago medley
fascio	= bundle package (fascicle)
fascia (de collo)	= necktie
fautore	= follower supporter (favourer)
fave	= to favour to follow to indorse
febri	= fever (febrifuge)
fele	= cat (feline)
felice	= happy (felicity)
femina	= female woman (feminine)
fenestra	= fenestra window
fer	= to carry (of fer pre fer)
feroulo	= course (of a dinner)
feri	= to strike to wound
ferro	= iron (ferrous)
ferrovia	= railroad railway
fesso	= fatigued
festinazione	= festination hurry
fi	= to become
fiotilia	= earthenware pottery (fictile)
fioto	= feigned unsounded (fiction)
fidele	= faithful (fidelity)
fiducia	= assurance confidence reliance
filia	= daughter (filial)

filice	= fern
filio	= son (filial)
filo	= thread wire (filament)
fini	= to end to finish
fissura	= chop cleavage fissure split
flamma	= flame
flammifero	= match
flatu	= breath flatus puff
flavo	= blond fair yellow
flo	= to cry to weep
flobile	= plaintive
flecto	= to bend to inflect (flexion)
flocco	= flake flocculus
flore	= flower to bloom to flourish
flue	= to elapse to flow to leak
fluvio	= river (fluvial)
focale	= cravat focal necktie
foco	= fire
fodina	= mine
folio	= foil leaf
foris	= out outside (fore close forfeit)
forsan	= haply maybe perhaps
forte	= strong (fortitude)
fortia	= force to force
fossa	= cut ditch fossa grave pit
fove	= to brood upon to coddle to favour
fovea	= pitfall trap
fracto	= broken crushed
franco	= Frank French
frango	= to break (frangible)
fratre	= brother (fraternal)
frica	= to erase to rub (friction)
filoto (in patella)	= fried
frigido	= cold frigid
frigore	= cold
fronto	= forehead (front frontal)
frumento	= wheat (frumentaceous)
fuma	= to smoke (fume)
funda	= to base to found to fund
funde	= to cast to fuse to melt to pour to smell
fungo	= fungus mushroom
furcula	= fork furcula
furno	= oven stove (furnace)
fusco	= brown dark fuscous



gallina	= hen (gallinaceous)
gallo	= cock
gaude	= to rejoice
gaudio	= pleasure (joy)
gaza	= gau e
gena	= cheek
genere	= genus kind
genitore	= genitor parent
gente	= clan gens people
gentile	= courteous gentle
genu	= knee
gere	= to manage to wear clothes
gerente	= manager (vice gerent)
germine	= bud germ
glacie	= ice (glacial)
glaucio	= glaucous seagreen
gluti	= to gulp down to swallow (glut)
gossypio	= cotton
grade	= to go to go on foot to walk (gradient)
grano	= corn gram
graphio	= pencil (graphio)
gratias	= thanks (grateful)
gratis	= gratis scot free
grato	= agreeable grateful
grave	= grave heavy serious
guberna	= to govern to rule
gummi	= gum India rubber
gusta	= to taste (dis gust gustation)
gustu	= gusto taste
gutta	= drop gutta
gypso	= chalk gypsum
gyro	= to turn around (gyroscope)
habe	= to have
habita	= to live to reside (habitant)
habitu	= clothes habit
hac	= here this way
halitu	= breath (halitosis)
haustu	= draught drink
hebdomade	= week (hebdomadai)
hebetes	= dull hebetate
heliantho	= sunflower
hepate	= liver (hepatic)
herba	= grass herb
herede	= heir inheritor

hœi	= yesterday
heu !	= alas !
heus !	= hallo ! hark ! hey ! ho !
hio	= here
hieme	= winter (hiemal)
hinc	= from here hence
hiipice	= harrow
hiirundino	= swallow
hoo	= this these
hodie	= to day (hodiernal)
homine	= man (homo)
homo	= man used as indefinite pronoun like people they French or German man
hora	= hour
hoiario	= time table
hordeo	= barley
horologiaro	= watchmaker
horologio	= clock horologe watch
horto	= garden (horticulture)
hospite	= guest host (hospitable)
huo	= hither
humeio	= humerus shoulder
humile	= humble low meek
huracano	= hurricane
i	= to go preceding a verb indicates future tense (see Gram notes)
ibi	= there
ido	= to hit to punch (ictus)
id	= it that
idem	= idem same (iden tity)
ignavo	= coward dastard sluggard
igne	= fire (igneous)
ignoto	= strange unknown (ignorance)
illa	= she
illao	= by that way that way
illas	= them they (fem)
illio	= in that place there
illo	= he him it that you yonder
illos	= them they those
illumina	= to illuminate to light
immissio	= injected
impavido	= dauntless fearless
impedi	= to embarrass to fetter to impede
impedimento	= baggage encumbrance

impelle	= to drive forward to impel
impera	= to command to govern (imperious)
imperio	= authority domain empire (imperial)
impermeabile	= impermeable waterproof
imponere	= to charge to impose to load
imposito	= fee tax (to impose impost)
impresso	= impress printed
impressore	= printer (impression)
in	= in inside into
in alio loco	= elsewhere
in fine	= at last finally
in futuro	= used to indicate future tense (see Gram notes)
in nullo modo	= by no means in no way
in præterito	= used to indicate past tense (see Gram notes)
incende	= to excite to fire to inflame (incendiary)
incide	= to cut to happen to incite to meet
incipere	= to begin (incipient)
inciso	= cut engraved incision
incluso	= included (enclosure)
inde	= forth from then from there from this time forward hence thence there after therefore
indica	= to hint to indicate to sign
indice	= hand (of a watch) index
indigna	= to be indignant to resent
inducere	= to assume to induce to plate to spread
infausto	= ill omened mauspirous unfavourable
inferre	= to bring in to infer to inflict
inferiore	= inferior lower underling
infirmatate	= illness infirmity sickness
infirmus	= ill infirm sick
influe	= to influence
infortunio	= accident disaster misfortune
infra	= below beneath down infra under
ingeniariorum	= engineer
ingenio	= talent (ingenuity)
ingredere	= to begin to come in to take steps
ingressus	= entrance ingress
inodoro	= inodorous without odour
inopere	= destitute helpless unbefriended
inquietus	= restless uneasy (inquietude)
inquilinus	= tenant (of a house)
inquire	= to inquire

inscripto	= <i>inscribed</i>
insero	= <i>to graft to implant to insert</i>
inspice	= <i>to examine to inspect to look into</i>
insta	= <i>to lay stress on</i>
instiga	= <i>to instigate to prompt to urge</i>
instruo	= <i>to furnish rooms (instruct)</i>
insula	= <i>island to insulate</i>
intelligo	= <i>to perceive to understand (intelligent)</i>
inter	= <i>amid amidst among amongst between betwixt by within</i>
interdum	= <i>sometime</i>
interea	= <i>at that time then thereupon</i>
interes	= <i>to be between to interest to intervene</i>
interessante	= <i>interesting</i>
interim	= <i>interim meantime meanwhile</i>
interlaquea	= <i>to interlace</i>
interpono	= <i>to insert to interpose</i>
interprehendo	= <i>to undertake (enterprise)</i>
interroga	= <i>to ask to interrogate</i>
intra	= <i>during inside within to enter to go in</i>
inutile	= <i>futile inutile useless</i>
inveni	= <i>to find to invent</i>
invidere	= <i>to envy (invidious)</i>
involvero	= <i>envelope involucre</i>
involve	= <i>to envelop to wrap (to involve)</i>
io !	= <i>hurrah !</i>
ipso	= <i>herself himself it itself self very</i>
irato	= <i>angry furious irate</i>
irrone	= <i>unreal</i>
isto	= <i>that these this those</i>
ita	= <i>accordingly as aye in such a way so thus true yea yes</i>
ita vero	= <i>certainly</i>
itaque	= <i>consequently therefore</i>
item	= <i>and item</i>
iterum	= <i>again repeatedly (to re iterate)</i>
itinera	= <i>to travel (itinerant)</i>
itinere	= <i>journey trip (itinerary)</i>
jace	= <i>to lie</i>
jacta	= <i>to throw (jactation)</i>
jam	= <i>already now soon</i>
joco	= <i>game play (jocose joke)</i>
jovq	= <i>Jupiter</i>

jovēdie	= <i>Thursday</i>
jube	= <i>to order</i>
jubila	= <i>to jubilate to rejoice</i>
juocunditate	= <i>gayety pleasure (jocund)</i>
judica	= <i>to adjudicate to judge</i>
judice	= <i>judge</i>
judicio	= <i>decision judgment</i>
jugo	= <i>loom team yoke</i>
junctura	= <i>connection jointure</i>
jure	= <i>equity justice law</i>
jusculo	= <i>broth soup (juice)</i>
juvene	= <i>young youth (juvenile)</i>
juxta	= <i>according to along with by the side of</i> close by close to hard by near next to nigh (juxta position)
labe	= <i>to elapse to fall to glide to trip</i>
labio	= <i>labrum lip</i>
labora	= <i>to labour to work</i>
lacero	= <i>torn (to lacerate)</i>
lacinia	= <i>skirt</i>
laorima	= <i>tear to cry (lachrymal)</i>
lacte	= <i>milk (lactary)</i>
læso	= <i>damaged injured (lesion)</i>
lætifica	= <i>to gladden</i>
lætitia	= <i>gayety gladness joy (Letitia)</i>
læto	= <i>glad joyful</i>
læva	= <i>left on the left</i>
lamina	= <i>blade lamina</i>
lana	= <i>wool (laniferous)</i>
lapide	= <i>stone tombstone (lapidary)</i>
lapillo	= <i>pebble</i>
laqueo	= <i>lace</i>
lasso	= <i>tired weary (lassitude)</i>
later	= <i>brick</i>
latera	= <i>side (lateral)</i>
lato	= <i>broad wide (latitude)</i>
latra	= <i>to bark</i>
lauro	= <i>laurel</i>
lava	= <i>to wash (lavation)</i>
leotione	= <i>lesson (lection)</i>
lecto	= <i>bed</i>
lectore	= <i>lector reader</i>
leotura	= <i>lecture reading</i>
lege	= <i>law (legal)</i>

lege	= to read (legible)
lens	= bland gentle lenient
lento	= slow (lento)
leporo	= hare (leporine)
leve	= light (of weight) (levity)
libenter	= freely gladly willingly
libero	= free (liberty)
libito	= pleasure
libo	= calf
libramenta	= dumbbell
librario	= bookseller (library)
libro	= book (library)
lico	= to be permitted (license)
ligno	= timber wood (ligneous)
limino	= doorstep threshold window sill (subliminal)
limine supero	= intel
limo	= mud
linge	= to lap to lick
lingot	= ingot
lingua	= language tongue
lino	= flax linen
linque	= to abandon to leave (to relinquish)
linteo	= towel (lint)
lntecolo	= bedspread sheet
lintre	= canoe
lira	= furrow rail
litore	= shore (littoral)
loca	= to rent (to locate)
loco	= estate place region tract (local)
locupletio	= rich wealthy
locuto	= spoken (loquacious)
longo	= far (long)
loque	= to speak (loquacious)
luce	= light (lucifer)
luora	= to acquire to earn to gain (lucrative)
luoro	= benefit gain lucre
luota	= battle fight struggle to fight
lude	= to act to jest to play
ludo	= amusement game play
lucanica	= sausage
lumine	= light (luminous)
luna	= moon (lunar)
lunadie	= Monday
lupo	= wolf (lupine)

madido	= moist soaked
magis	= more rather
magistro	= master teacher (magistrate)
magno	= great large (magnitude)
majo	= May
mayore	= greater larger mayor major
mayores	= ancestry
male	= bad badly damage evil injury wrong wrongly (malevolent)
maleforma	= to misform (malformation)
malo	= apple
manda	= to send (mandate)
manduca	= to eat (manducation)
mane	= morning to remain
manica	= sleeve
mantele	= napkin tablecloth
manu	= hand (manual)
manubrio	= handle
mappa	= nap tablecloth
mari	= sea (maritime)
marita	= wife to marry
marito	= husband (marital)
marmore	= marble (marmoreal)
martes	= Mars
martedie	= Tuesday
martio	= March
mas(culo)	= male (masculine)
massa	= block bulk mass to mass
matre	= mother (matricide)
matura	= to hasten to mature
maximo	= especially most very
me	= I me
me ipso	= myself
mede	= to cure to heal (medicine)
medico	= physician practitioner (medical)
medietate	= half moiety
medio	= middle midst (medium)
meliore	= better (a meliorate)
melle	= honey (melliferous)
memora	= to relate (memory)
mensa	= meal table (mensal)
mense	= month (menstrual)
mensura	= measure (mensuration)
mente	= mind (mental)—used to form adverbs cum mente diligente = cum diligente mente = diligently

mento	= <i>chan</i>
meo	= <i>mine my</i>
mercante	= <i>merchant</i>
merce	= <i>goods merchandise</i>
mercuriodie	= <i>Wednesday</i>
meridie	= <i>noon (meridian)</i>
mero	= <i>bare mere unmixed</i>
messe	= <i>crop harvest</i>
messoro	= <i>harvester reaper</i>
mete	= <i>to harvest to reap</i>
mica	= <i>bit mica to twinkle</i>
milito	= <i>soldier (militia)</i>
mille	= <i>thousand (millennium)</i>
millesimo	= <i>thousandth</i>
millia	= <i>mile</i>
minaco	= <i>menacing threatening</i>
minimo	= <i>by no means least lesser lowest mini- mum not at all</i>
minus	= <i>to abate to diminish to reduce</i>
minus	= <i>less minus</i>
minus	= <i>less than</i>
minuta	= <i>menu</i>
mirabile	= <i>marvellous wonderful</i>
mirando	= <i>curious remarkable</i>
misco	= <i>to blend to mingle to mix</i>
misericordia	= <i>mercy misericorde pity</i>
misero	= <i>helpless very poor wretch (misery)</i>
misso	= <i>sent (mission)</i>
mitte	= <i>to send (to re mit)</i>
mobile	= <i>mobile movable personal property</i>
modista	= <i>dressmaker (modiste)</i>
modo	= <i>form mode mood used to form ad- verbs in modo fraterno = in fra- terno modo = fraternally</i>
moesto	= <i>dismal</i>
molle	= <i>soft (to mollify)</i>
monstra	= <i>to show (to de monstrate)</i>
mori	= <i>to die (mortal)</i>
morte	= <i>death (mortal)</i>
motu	= <i>motion</i>
mox	= <i>anon at once directly presently soon then thereupon</i>
muliere	= <i>wife woman</i>
multo	= <i>many much very (multitude)</i>
mundo	= <i>world (mundane)</i>



muro		= wall (mural)
musca		= fly
muta		= to change (mutation)
muto		= dumb mute
mutua		= to borrow
nam		= because for inasmuch as
nasce		= to arise to be born (nascent)
nasō		= nose nozzle (nasal)
nata		= to swim (natatorium)
natalitio		= birthday
nato		= born (native)
naufrago		= shipwrecked person
nave		= ship (navy)
ne		= lest no not that not
nebula		= cloud nebula
nec		= and not nor
necesse		= needs (necessary)
necessita		= to need to necessitate
nefando		= execrable
nega		= to deny to disclaim to negate
negotio		= business shop (to negotiate)
nemine	nemo	= nobody no one
nepote		= nephew niece
neque	nec	= neither nor
neutro		= neither neuter
nigro		= black (negro)
nihil		= nihil not a whit nothing
nimis		= too much
nunge		= to snow
Nippon		= Japan
nipponense		= Japanese (n)
nipponico		= Japanese (adj)
niſi		= unless
nive		= snow (niveous)
nocte		= night (nocturnal)
nomina		= to call by name to nominate
nominato		= named
nomine		= name noun
non		= by no means no not not at all
non ita		= not so
non solo	sed etiam	= not only but also
nonagesimo		= ninetieth
nonaginta		= ninety (nonagenarian)
nondum		= not yet

nonnullo	= several some
nono	= ninth
nos	= us we
nos ipso	= ourselves
nosce	= to know (cognoscibile)
nostro	= our ours (nostrum)
nota	= bill note
notifica	= to advise to notify
notitias	= news (notice)
noto	= known (notorious)
novem	= nine (November)
novem decem	= ninety
novilunio	= new moon
novitate	= novelty
novo	= new (novelty)
nuce	= nut (nuciferous)
nullo	= nobody none not any (to nullify)
nullo modo	= by no means in no way
numera	= to count to enumerate (numeral)
nunc	= at present for the present now nowa days
nunquam	= never
nuntia	= to announce
nuper	= lately recently
nusquam	= nowhere
nuptia	= marriage wedding
nutri	= to feed to nurse to nurture (nutrient)
nutrimento	= feed food nutriment
o !	= oh !
ob	= by reason of in front of on account of towards (ob stacle)
objice	= to offer
oblivisce	= to forget (oblivion)
obsouro	= dark obscure
obsta	= to hinder to impede to prevent (ob stacle)
obtento	= obtained
obtime	= to acquire to obtain
obturatore	= obturator shutters spigot
occulta	= to conceal to hide to occult
octavo	= eighth (octave)
octo	= eight (October)
octo decem	= eighty
octogesimo	= eightyeth

octoginta	= eighty (octogenarian)
oculo	= eye (ocular)
odio	= distaste hate odium
odora	= to smell (odour)
offenso	= offended
officina	= factory laboratory office shop
oleo	= oil
olfactu	= smell (olfactory)
olim	= formerly once once upon a time some time ago of yore
omne	= all altogether every everybody (omni bus)
onera	= to charge to load (onerous)
opera	= achievement business handiwork opera task to operate to work
operario	= labourer worker
opere	= operation superstructure
operi	= to upholster
operto	= upholstered
oportere	= to be necessary it behoves must ought
oppugna	= to attack to fight against
optimo	= best (optimism)
ora	= to address to entreat to harangue to orate
oratione	= discourse oration speech
ordina	= to arrange to file to order
ore	= mouth (oral orifice)
ori	= to arise to originate to spring
oryza	= rice
osculo	= kiss (osculate)
ostio	= door
otio	= ease idleness unemployment (otiose)
ove	= sheep (ovine)
oxalis	= wood sorrel
paga	= to pay
pacabile	= payable
pacamento	= payment
pacco	= package
pace	= peace
pene	= almost nearly (peninsula)
pennultimo	= last but one penultimate
pago	= borough district village
pala	= peel poker scoop shovel
palato	= palate roof of the mouth

palca	= straw
pallio	= cloak mantle
palo	= pile pole rod staff stake
palude	= bog pool swamp (paludal)
pano	= bread (panification)
panniculo	= short piece of cloth short garment
panno	= cloth fabric
papa	= pope (papal)
para	= to adorn to prepare
paraproduoto	= by product
parce	= to abstain to avoid waste to preserve to retrench to spare
pari	= alike equal par peer
paria	= couple pair
pariete	= wall (parietal)
parti	= to depart
parvo	= small
passamanu	= passamanterie
passere	= sparrow
passim	= everywhere in various places passim
passu	= step (pace)
pato	= to suffer to permit (patient)
patis	= father (patriarch)
pauco	= few little (paucity)
paulatim	= gradually
pavimento	= floor pavement
pavone	= peacock (pavonine)
pecto	= to card to comb (pecten)
pectore	= breast chest (pectoral)
podo	= foot (pedal pedestrian)
pejore	= worst (pejoration)
pello	= fell peel skin to push (impellent to in pel to re pel)
pendo	= to hang (pending)
pensa	= to think to weigh (pensive)
per	= by means of per through throughout
per casu	= by chance perchance (case)
percipio	= to feel to get to perceive to understand
percurrere	= to go through to pass
percussione	= percussion shock
peroute	= to bang to hit to percuss
perde	= to lose (perdition)
perficere	= to accomplish to perfect
pergamena	= parchment vellum
peri	= to be lost to die to perish

periculo	= danger peril risk
periculososo	= dangerous perilous
permane	= to remain
persica	= peach
perspice	= to look at (perspective)
petine	= to appertain to pertain
pervasto	= to lay devastate
perven	= to arrive (parvenu)
pessimo	= very bad worst (pessimism)
pete	= to beg to request to seek (petition)
petra	= stone (petrify)
pharmacopola	= druggist pharmacist
phaselo	= cutter yacht
phiala	= bottle (phial vial)
picto	= painted (picture)
pictura cum (per) aou	= embroidery (picture)
pigro	= lazy
pila	= ball electric battery or cell pile pillar quay
pilco	= bonnet cap hat
pilo	= hair (pilose)
pinna	= fin pin
pino	= pine tree
pio	= dutiful godly pious
pipere	= pepper
piro	= pear
pisca	= to fish (piscatorial)
pisco	= fish
piso	= pea
place	= to be agreeable to please
placento	= pleasant
plange	= to cry to weep
plano	= plane floor
plato	= dish plate
pleno	= complete full (plenary)
plora	= to cry to regret to weep
plue	= to rain (pluvial)
pluma	= feather plume
plumbo	= lead (plumbeous)
plure	= several some (plural)
plus	= more plus
plus	= more than
pluvia	= rain (pluvial)
poculo	= glass for drinking
pollice	= inch pollex thumb

polono	= <i>Polish</i>
pondere	= <i>weight</i>
ponderoso	= <i>heavy ponderous weighty</i>
pone	= <i>to lay to place to put</i>
ponte	= <i>bridge decl (pontoon)</i>
populo	= <i>people (population)</i>
porta	= <i>door (portal)</i>
posito	= <i>put (p p) situated</i>
posside	= <i>to possess</i>
post	= <i>after afterwards back backwards be hind henceforth henceforward here after past since (post bellum)</i>
postea	= <i>after afterwards</i>
postulatione	= <i>claim demand (to postulate)</i>
poto	= <i>to be able can may (potent)</i>
potente	= <i>potent powerful</i>
potestato	= <i>command power sovereignty</i>
potius	= <i>better instead preferably rather</i>
præ	= <i>before fore in front of</i>
præbe	= <i>to find to give to offer to supply</i>
præcipue	= <i>especially</i>
præcindo	= <i>to cut off</i>
præsenta	= <i>to present</i>
præsertim	= <i>especially</i>
præter	= <i>against besides beyond except past ultra (preter natural)</i>
præterea	= <i>moreover</i>
prætereunte	= <i>passer by</i>
præterito	= <i>passed past (preterit)</i>
prævide	= <i>to forecast to foresee to prewise</i>
prandio	= <i>dinner meal (postprandial)</i>
primo prandio	= <i>breakfast</i>
secundo prandio	= <i>lunch</i>
tertio prandio	= <i>dinner</i>
quarto prandio	= <i>supper</i>
prato	= <i>lawn</i>
preca	= <i>to pray</i>
prehondo	= <i>to take (comprehend prehensible)</i>
promē	= <i>to compress to crush to emphasize to press to push to urge</i>
pretio	= <i>price (precious)</i>
primo	= <i>at first beforehand first firstly fore most former in the first place (prime)</i>
principio	= <i>beginning commencement principle</i>
prioro	= <i>former preceding prior</i>

privo	= <i>deprived</i>
pro	= <i>before in behalf of for in favour of pro</i>
proba	= <i>to prove to test (probation)</i>
procella	= <i>gale storm</i>
progenitore	= <i>ancestor forefather progenitor</i>
progrede	= <i>to progress to push on</i>
projice	= <i>to plan to project to throw forth</i>
prompto	= <i>prompt ready</i>
prope	= <i>near roundabout</i>
propende	= <i>to bias (propense)</i>
proprio	= <i>one's own own proper special suit</i> <i>able</i>
propter	= <i>because of on account of</i>
prospice	= <i>to look at (prospect)</i>
provementia	= <i>origin provenience</i>
proximo	= <i>alongside near nearest next shortly</i> <i>(approximate)</i>
puella	= <i>girl maid</i>
pueritia	= <i>boyhood girlhood</i>
puero	= <i>child (puerile)</i>
pugna	= <i>battle conflict struggle to conflict</i> <i>(pugnacious)</i>
pulcro	= <i>beautiful pretty (pulcritude)</i>
pullo	= <i>chicken (pullet)</i>
pulmone	= <i>lung (pulmonary)</i>
pulsa	= <i>to knock to pulsate</i>
pulsino	= <i>cuff (pulse)</i>
pulvino	= <i>bar in a river bolster cushion pillow</i>
pure	= <i>matter pus</i>
puta	= <i>to consider to reckon to think (reputed)</i>
puteo	= <i>hole pit shaft well</i>
pyro	= <i>fire (pyrometer pyro technics)</i>
pyronave	= <i>steamship</i>
pyroscapho	= <i>steamboat</i>
quadragesimo	= <i>fortieth (quadragesima)</i>
quadraginta	= <i>forty</i>
quadrato	= <i>quadrate square</i>
quadruplo	= <i>quadruple</i>
quære	= <i>to ask to query to seek</i>
quæsito	= <i>question</i>
quæstione	= <i>inquiry query question</i>
quale	= <i>as such as what which (quality)</i>
quam	= <i>as how how much in what manner</i> <i>than</i>

quamvis	= <i>albeit although as you wish ever so however much though</i>
quando	= <i>when</i>
quando ?	= <i>at what time ?</i>
quanto	= <i>as such as (quantity)</i>
quanto ?	= <i>how great ? how much ?</i>
quare	= <i>whereby wherefore why</i>
quare ?	= <i>by which means ? from what cause ? on what account ?</i>
quarto	= <i>fourth (quart quarter)</i>
quasi	= <i>almost as if as it were just as nearly (quasi)</i>
quassa	= <i>to break to quash to shake</i>
quatuor	= <i>four</i>
quatuor decem	= <i>forty</i>
que	= <i>that what which who</i>
quem	= <i>what which (acc) whom</i>
querou	= <i>oak (quercine)</i>
qui	= <i>who</i>
quia	= <i>because inasmuch as</i>
quid ?	= <i>why ?</i>
quidom	= <i>truly</i>
quiesce	= <i>to quiesce to rest</i>
quietantia	= <i>quittance receipt</i>
quin ?	= <i>why not ?</i>
quina	= <i>quinine</i>
quingagesimo	= <i>fiftieth (quingagesima)</i>
quingaginta	= <i>fifty</i>
quinque	= <i>five (cinq foil)</i>
quinque decem	= <i>fifty</i>
quinto	= <i>fifth (quintal)</i>
quod	= <i>that what</i>
quomodo	= <i>how in which manner in what manner</i>
quot ?	= <i>how many ? (quota)</i>
quotiens ?	= <i>how many times ? (quotient)</i>
rabido	= <i>mad rabid</i>
rado	= <i>to shave (razor)</i>
radico	= <i>root (radical)</i>
ramo	= <i>antler branch offshoot (ramify)</i>
rana	= <i>frog rana</i>
ranunculo	= <i>ranunculus tadpole</i>
rape	= <i>to catch to kidnap to ravish</i>
rata	= <i>instalment rate</i>
ratione	= <i>ratio reason</i>



re	= <i>thing</i>
receptione	= <i>recept reception</i>
recepte	= <i>to receive</i>
recorda	= <i>to recall to record to remember</i>
recordatione	= <i>recollection remembrance (record)</i>
recto	= <i>right straight</i>
recurre	= <i>to have recourse to resort (recurrent)</i>
recusa	= <i>to decline to deny to refuse (recusant)</i>
redde	= <i>to return</i>
reddito	= <i>income profit rent returns returned royalty</i>
redi	= <i>to go back to return</i>
reduce	= <i>gone back returned veteran</i>
rege	= <i>king to control to govern to rule (regent)</i>
regina	= <i>queen</i>
regno	= <i>domain empire kingdom reign rule state</i>
regredo	= <i>to go back (regressive)</i>
regula	= <i>rule ruler to rule (regular)</i>
releva	= <i>to raise to relieve</i>
rehoto	= <i>refuse reluct relinquish</i>
relinque	= <i>to abandon to leave to relinquish</i>
reliqua	= <i>relic remains</i>
reliquo	= <i>balance of money excess remainder surplus</i>
remane	= <i>to remain</i>
remigatione	= <i>row trip on a boat</i>
renasce	= <i>to be born again (renascence)</i>
rene	= <i>kidneys reins</i>
renuntia	= <i>to renounce</i>
repe	= <i>to creep to trail (reptile)</i>
reperi	= <i>to discover</i>
reperto	= <i>discovered</i>
reproba	= <i>to reproach to reprove (reprobate)</i>
residuo	= <i>residue rest</i>
respice	= <i>to conserve to preserve to respect</i>
respira	= <i>to breathe to respire</i>
responde	= <i>to answer to respond</i>
responso	= <i>answer reply response</i>
resta	= <i>to remain to resist</i>
restituere	= <i>to correct to give back to restore to retrieve (restitution)</i>
retarda	= <i>to keep back to retard</i>
rete	= <i>net (reticulate)</i>

retine	= to keep to retain
retro	= abast back behind (retro active)
reuni	= to assemble to meet
rouniono	= meeting reunion
reveni	= to come back (revenant)
reversione	= return reversion
revide	= to see again to revise
ride	= to laugh
risu	= laughter (risible)
rocchetto	= coil
roga	= to ask to request
rogatione	= request rogation
rore	= dew spray
rosto	= beak bill nozzle (rostrate)
rota	= wheel to revolve to rotate
rotundo	= rotund round
rubro	= red rubric
rude	= coarse raw rude
rumore	= bang noise rumour
rumpe	= to break (rupture)
rupe	= cliff rock
ruro	= country rural region
russia	= Russia
sabbato	= Saturday
saccharo	= sugar (saccharin)
sacculo	= pocket (sack)
sapo	= frequently many times often
salo	= salt
sali	= to go up (salient)
salta	= to jump (saltation)
saltom	= saved reserved
saluta	= to greet to salute
salute	= health (salutary)
salva	= to rescue to save (salvation)
sana	= to correct to cure to repair (sanitary)
sanguine	= blood (sanguinary)
sanitato	= health sanity
sapiente	= learned wise (sapient savant)
sapone	= soap (saponification)
sarcina	= baggage luggage
sartore	= tailor (sartorial)
satia	= to fill up to satiate
satione	= planting souring season
satia	= enough plenty (to satisfy)

saturnodie	= Saturday
saxo	= pebble rock stone
scala	= stair
scamno	= stool
scapha	= hull hull launch
scapula	= scapula shoulder
schola	= school
scholare	= pupil scholar
sci	= to know (science)
scintilla	= spark
scoria	= dross scoria slag
scribe	= to write (to scribble scribe)
scripto	= written (scripture)
scutella	= soup plate
scutula	= knitting to knit
se	= herself himself itself self themselves
se ipso	= one's self themselves
seca	= to cut (secant)
secale	= rye
seculo	= century
secundo	= second
secundo secundum	= according to after
seculo	= safe secure
secuto	= followed
sed	= but however yet
sede	= seat to sit (sedentary)
sedente	= sitting
sedile	= bench seat stool
selige	= to select
semel	= once
semina	= to disseminate to sow
semine	= seed semen
semper	= always aye ever every time soever (sempiternal)
sene	= aged old (senile)
seneotute	= old age
senti	= to be aware to feel to perceive to sense
septem	= seven (September)
septem decem	= seventy
septimana	= week
septimo	= seventh
septuagesimo	= seventieth (septuagesima)
septuaginta	= seventy (septuagint)
seque	= to follow (sequel)
sequente	= following (con sequent)

sero	= late serum
servi	= to attend to serve
seta	= sil (setiferous)
sex	= six
sex decem	= sixty
sexagesimo	= sixtieth (sexagesima)
sexaginta	= sixty
sexto	= sixth
si	= if
si no	= unless
si non	= if not
sic	= so thus
sicca	= to dry (siccative)
siccitate	= drought
siccus	= dry
sicera	= cider
sicut	= as as if how like
silice	= flint silex silica
silva	= forest wood (sylva)
silvatico	= wild (sylvan)
simia	= ape monkey (simian)
simplice	= simplex
simul	= at once at the same time together (simultaneous)
Sina	= China (Sinologist)
sine	= without (sine cure)
sinense	= Chinese
singulo	= single one by one
sinistro	= at the left left side sinister
sisto	= to stop (to de sist)
siti	= thirst
sito	= located placed (situation)
sive	= if or if
smyrde	= emery
soculo	= sock stockings
socio	= associate member of a society partner
sol	= sun (solar)
solacio	= comfort consolation relief
solano solanum tuberosum	= (white) potato
soldie	= Sunday
solea	= sole
sollito	= careful (solicitous)
solo	= alone one only only one single soul (sole solo)
solutio	= dissolved solved (solution)

sona	= to ring to sound (sonant)
sono	= sound (sonorous)
sorore	= sister (sorority)
sorte	= chance fortune sort
sparge	= to scatter to spread
spatio	= space
spe	= hope (de sperate)
spece	= to look (pro spect)
specimine	= sample specimen
specta	= to behold to look to stare
speculo	= mirror (specular)
spelunca	= cave den
spera	= to hope (de sperate)
spinoso	= prickly spinous thorny
spisso	= thick
splende	= to blaze to shine (splendour)
sponsa	= spouse wife
sponso	= husband spouse
spuma	= foam spume to foam to spume
spurco	= dirty
squama	= scale of fish (squamous)
sta	= to stand to stay (static)
stabili	= to establish to fix to settle
stanno	= tin (stannic)
statim	= at once forthwith immediately in stantly on the spot straightway
statu de cælo	= weather
stella	= star (stellar)
stilo	= goad pencil stalk style
stirpe	= ancestry lineage race stirps
strata	= road street
stricto	= narrow (strict stricture)
struthione	= ostrich
stulto	= fool imbecile stupid
stupe	= to be surprised (stupor)
stupefac	= to surprise to stupefy
sub	= below beneath by down downstairs under underneath
sub bracas	= drawers bloomers
subere	= cork suber
subinde	= frequently
subito	= all at once at once directly hastily immediately off hand soon straight way subito sudden suddenly
subleva	= to lift to raise

subsuto	= <i>linning</i>
succo	= <i>gravy juice sap (succulent)</i>
sudario	= <i>handkerchief</i>
sudore	= <i>perspiration (sudatory)</i>
suffia	= <i>to blow to praise to sufflate</i>
sugo	= <i>to suck</i>
suggere	= <i>to hint to intimate to suggest</i>
sume	= <i>to assume to seize to take upon one's self</i>
summo	= <i>summit top</i>
sumptu	= <i>cost outlay (sumptuary)</i>
suo	= <i>her hers his its their theirs</i>
suppellestale	= <i>equipment furniture</i>
super	= <i>above on over upon (super natural)</i>
supera	= <i>to exceed to surmount to surpass (superable)</i>
superiore	= <i>greater higher principal superior upper</i>
supero	= <i>high upper</i>
supero limine	= <i>lintel</i>
superveni	= <i>to happen to overtake to supervene</i>
superveste	= <i>overcoat</i>
suppedito	= <i>to be fully supplied to be enough</i>
supple	= <i>to supply</i>
suppone	= <i>to suppose</i>
supprime	= <i>to suppress</i>
supra	= <i>super</i>
surge	= <i>to get up to rise (in surgent to surge)</i>
suspendio de veste	= <i>clothes stand (suspend)</i>
suspice	= <i>to assume to suspect</i>
sutore	= <i>shoemaker</i>
sutura	= <i>seam sewing suture</i>
tabella	= <i>table list</i>
tabula	= <i>board table shelf (tabular)</i>
tace	= <i>to be silent to say nothing (taciturn)</i>
tactu	= <i>touch (tactual)</i>
tædio	= <i>boredom weariness (tedious)</i>
talaria	= <i>skirt</i>
talo	= <i>like such</i>
talo	= <i>heel (talon)</i>
tam	= <i>so</i>
tam	= <i>so much as</i>
tamen	= <i>however nevertheless notwithstanding still though yet</i>
tango	= <i>to touch (tangible)</i>

tanto		= as much so far so great so much
tanto	quanto	= as much as
tapete		= carpet rug (tapestry)
tarda		= to be late to retard
tardo		= laggard lazy late (tardy)
taxametro	taxavehiculo	= taxicab
te		= thee thou you (sing)
te ipso		= thyself yourself
testo		= ceiling roof
tege		= to cover (tegument)
tela		= cloth fabric web
telonio		= custom duty
tempore		= tense term time weather (temporal)
tende		= to hold forth to offer to strain to stretch (tension)
tenta		= to tempt to try (tentative)
tentorio		= awning curtain tent
tenue		= thin (tenuous)
ter		= thrice
terge		= to clean to polish to scrub
terra		= land terra
territo		= afraid frightened (terrify)
tertio		= third (tertiary)
tessera		= card ticket (tessera)
teste		= witness (testify)
texo		= to weave (textile)
texto		= cloth fabric
thesauro		= thesaurus treasure
thorace		= chest thorax vest
time		= to fear (timid timorous)
timore		= apprehension fear
tina		= tub
tolle		= to cancel to lift up to remove to throw
tona		= to thunder
torque		= to twist to wind up clocks (to ex tort)
tosto		= roast toasted
tot		= so many such a great number
toto		= all entire everything whole wholly (total)
tractu		= dash tract
trade		= to hand over (tradition)
traductione		= translation
trahē		= to drag to pull (traction)
trahino		= train
trajectu		= crossing route, trajectory

trama	= plot weft woof
trans	= across beyond on the other side over (trans Atlantic)
transeunte	= passer by (transient)
transili	= to clear to jump over
transmisso	= transmitted
treme	= to quiver to shiver to tremble
tres	= three
tres decem	= thirty
tres vice	= thrice
trifolio	= clover trefoil trifolium
trigesimo	= thirtieth
triginta	= thirty
trino	= three by three (Trinity)
triplo	= treble triple
triste	= sad (tristesse)
tromba	= trumpet
truce	= barbarous cruel savage
truocida	= to butcher to slay
tructa	= trout
tubo	= pipe tube
tum	= used to indicate past tense
tunc	= at that time just then on that occasion then thereupon
tunica	= coat tunic
tuo	= thine thy your yours (sing)
turba	= band crew crowd to alarm to derange to worry
turpe	= base ugly (turpitude)
turro	= tower (turret)
tuto	= safe safely secure
ubi	= when where
ubique	= anywhere everywhere (ubiquitous)
ullo	= any anybody anyone some
ultimo	= last
ultra	= beside beyond exceedingly farther further on that side ultra (ultra red)
umbella	= umbrella (umbel)
umbra	= booth shade umbra to shade
unda	= wave (undulate)
unde	= from which, where
unde ?	= from what or which place ?
unione	= union
uno	= a an one (unity)



uno per uno		= one by one
uno tertio		= one third
uno vice		= once
urbe		= city town (urban)
ure		= to burn (to in ure)
urge		= to be urgent to impel to urge
urso		= bear (ursine)
usitato		= customary usual
usque		= clear to right on till until up to
ut		= as how in order that in the end that just as
ut ?		= how? in what way?
ut        ita		= as        so
ute		= to use
utile		= useful (utility)
utro		= whether whichever
utro ?		= or ? whether ?
utro        an		= whether        or
utro        annon		= whether        or not
utroque		= either both of two
uva		= grape uva
uxore		= wife (uxorious)
vacca		= cow (vaccine)
vacuo		= empty vacuum void
vade		= to go (vademecum)
vae !		= woe !
vago		= ambiguous uncertain vague
valde		= exceedingly greatly much very very much
vale		= to be worth (value)
valore		= value valour
valvula		= faucet valve
vate		= bard poet
vecto		= drawn transported (vector)
vecturario		= driver
vehe		= to carry to transport in a vehicle
vehiculo		= carriage vehicle
vel        vel		= either        or (indifferent)
velle		= to pluck to snatch
velluto		= velvet
velo (de porta aut fenestra)		= curtain (veil)
veloce		= quick swift (velocity)
venatione		= chase hunt (venatorial)

venditoro	= salesman seller
venena	= to poison (venom)
veneredie	= Friday
veni	= to come (to con vene)
vento	= wind (ventilation)
ver	= spring (vernal)
verbo	= verb word
vere	= correctly truly verily very to fear to respect
verme	= worm (vermicular)
vero	= but certainly surely true truly (vera cious)
versa	= to be engaged in to pour to shed
verso	= against towards versus
versuto	= adroit dextrous shrewd versatile
verte	= to translate to turn (to con vert)
vertice	= apex summit vertex
vespero	= evening (vespers)
veste	= clothes dress (vest)
vesti	= to dress to wear clothes (vestment)
vestito	= clad
vestro	= your yours
vetero	= old (veteran)
vetustate	= antiquity
vi	= force might violence
via	= street via
viatore	= passenger traveller wayfarer
vico	= time turn in lieu of (vice president)
vicies	= twenty times
vicino	= beside near neighbour (vicinity)
vico	= alley street village
victo	= conquered vanquished (victory)
victoro	= conqueror victor
vide	= to see (to pro vide vision)
viduo	= widow widower
vigesimo	= twentieth (vigesimal)
vigile	= policeman (vigilant)
vigilia	= eve vigil
viginti	= twenty
vile	= abject coward vile
vince	= to beat to conquer to gain to vanquish (vincible)
vinca	= vinery vineyard
vino	= urine (vinaceous)
virga	= bludgeon rod stick verge

vir	= husband man spouse
virgula	= comma virgule
viride	= green (viridity)
viso	= seen
vista	= view vista
visu	= sight view (visual)
vita	= life (vital)
vitro	= glass (vitreous)
vitulo (carne de)	= veal (vituline)
vive	= to live (to re vive to vivify)
vivo	= alive fresh lively vivacious
vix	= barely hardly scarcely
voca	= to call to name (vocation)
vocabulo	= word (vocabulary)
vocale	= vocal vowel
voce	= voice
vol	= to be willing to wish used to indicate future time (voluntary)
vola	= to fly (volatile)
voluntate	= pleasure will (voluntary)
volve	= to coil to revolve to turn
vos	= you
vos ipso	= yourselves
vulgo	= populace rabble (vulgar)
vulpe	= fox (vulpine)
vultu	= bearing face look visage
zelotypo	= jealous

